The New-York Times.

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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

Lee Concentrated and Showing Fight.

He Has a Strong Position Between the North and South Anna Rivers.

PROSPECT OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

GEN. BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

Rebel Attack on Wilson's Landing.

THE ENEMY SEVERELY REPULSED.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26.

Major-Gen. DIX:

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT, received this morning, inform the department that the rebel army still hold a strong position between the North and South Anna Rivers, where their forces appear to be concentrated.

It will probably require two or three days to develope his operations, which are not now proper subjects for publication.

The Ninth Corps has been incorporated with the Army of the Potomac.

No dispatches have been received from any other field of operations. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From Fredericksburg—The Wounded all Gone—The Place Again Empty.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 26.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

WILMINGTON, Thursday, May 26.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived this morning with about 400 of our wounded from Port Royal, where they were transferred to her from the *George Weems*, which brought them down from Fredericksburgh.

Yesterday there were but 1,900 wounded remaining at Fredericksburgh, and these, it was thought, could be removed last night.

All the stores, etc., at that point were rapidly brought off, and it is probable that to-day that place is completely emptied.

At Port Royal a pontoon bridge was being thrown across yesterday afternoon.

The *State of Maine* reports that no guerrillas or obstructions were encountered along the Rappahannock, our gunboats being very vigilant in patrolling the river.

Since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the following boats, loaded with wounded, have arrived: *Wheeling*, 300; *Philadelphia*, 200; *Jefferson*, 400; *Tenny Smeltzer*, 200; and *Rockwell*, 500.

These wounded were all taken aboard at Aquia Creek, having been brought down from Fredericksburgh by railroad.

The steamers *Rapport* and *Lizzie Weller* were at Fredericksburgh wharf taking on board those who are unable to be removed by railroad.

How the Movement Is Regarded in Washington.

From the Washington Star, May 26.

Parties from the front say that at noon yesterday Grant was "thirty-five miles from Richmond, and all was well."

His rapid change of base has considerable bothered shippers of army goods here, who, leading for Belle Plain, find the occupation of that lately busy locality completely gone, and the guard troops lately there gone to Port Royal "or the Lord knows where," to establish the new base of supplies.

There are still a number of sick and wounded at Fredericksburgh, and as soon as they are removed that place will also lose its importance quite as suddenly as Belle Plain has.

The three gunboats which moved up the Rappahannock a few days ago, are still at the Fredericksburgh wharf, and a number of transports were there yesterday loading with sick and wounded. Some of the engines and rolling stock of the railroad has already been removed from Fredericksburgh.

The guerrillas attacked a train on Monday moving from Fredericksburgh to Belle Plain, but the rear-guard, after a short skirmish, drove them off and succeeded in capturing seventeen of them. Skirmishes with the guerrillas occur daily at different points between Fredericksburgh and Aquia, ever since our army has commenced its forward movement, of late.

On Monday night, a guerrilla camp, near Hartwood, Northwest of Fredericksburgh, was attacked by a detachment of our cavalry, and forty horses, captured heretofore from our wagon and ambulance trains, were recaptured and brought off.

Some of the trophies of Grant's new advance upon Richmond have arrived here. The steamer *Wakefield*, which arrived here last night, brought up about 100 contrabands, consisting of men, women and children. These contrabands are from the vicinity of Bowling Green and Guinea's Station, and brought with them a large quantity of bed-clothing and other housekeeping articles.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

The Rebel Attack on Wilson's Wharf—Gen. Wild's Reply to the Demand for a Surrender—Trouble on the River—How a Cowardly Steamboat Captain was Served.

IN CAMP, WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 25, 1864.

The scene to which we must turn for excitement in this department has been suddenly changed, and I must this morning look toward the river, instead of Richmondward, for news. During the last twenty-four hours, there has been little to disturb the quietness of the "front;" but from "the rear," where happily we have not until this time expected any trouble, there comes an episode.

The rebels appeared in considerable force yesterday afternoon in front of Gen. Wild's position at Wilcox's Wharf, seventeen miles down the river from City Point, and demanded the surrender of the negro troops garrisoning the post. This modest proposition was made by Firebrand Lee, commanding the enemy's forces. Accompanying it were a promise and a threat. The promise held out comfortable quarters at Richmond, and the treatment of prisoners of war in case of compliance with the demand, while the threat darkly hinted at consequences suggestive of another Fort Pillow massacre in case of refusal. Gen. Wild's reply to Mr. Firebrand Lee was brief, but expressive. He is reported to have said that "he didn't see it," and force was joined at once. I have not, as yet, heard the result of the fighting that probably has taken place, but I know that little fear is entertained at headquarters for the safety of Wild's command. He has been at Wilson's Wharf nearly three weeks, and during that time has made himself secure by intrenching. It is very certain that Lee will have to fight desperately before he can hope to overcome the garrison. The colored soldiers don't expect quarter, and are not likely to give it. Reinforcements were sent to Gen. Wild last night.

The mailboat *Thomas Powell*, plying between Fortress Monroe and Bermuda Landing, brought this information up the river. From her passengers I learned that the trip was full of interest, and that not the least sensational part of it was the arrest and pinning in irons of the Captain and First Engineer of the steamer for cowardice and refusing to obey orders. When the boat arrived at Wilson's Wharf a communication was sent by Gen. Wild to the senior officer on board—a Lieutenant-Colonel, whose name I do not learn—asking for all the troops who happened to be there. By this means, 150 men were added to the garrison, there being that number on board who were on the way to join various regiments to which they belonged. These now the Lieutenant-Colonel assumed command of. The women and children of the post, to the number of about 50, then came on board the *Powell* to go to Bermuda Landing, and the boat resumed the trip up the river. She had, however, scarcely gone three lengths thereof, when the small propeller *Magnolia* was met. The pilot of the *Magnolia* hailed Capt. Ervin, of the *Powell*, and said that a few minutes before the boat had been fired upon by sharpshooters on the river bank, and that his Captain had been seriously wounded. I forgot to say that the steamer *George Washington*, which was lying at Wilson's Wheat when the *Thomas Powell* arrived there, having brought troops down from Fort Powhatan, seven miles above, also reported that she had been fired upon on the passage down, but no person had been struck, although several balls had lodged in the vessel. These facts greatly alarmed the Captain of the *Powell*, who took the responsibility of heading his boat down the river without consulting any of the military gentlemen remaining on board. After running about two miles below Wilson's Wheat, Capt. Ervin was waited on by Major ANDERSON, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, who was the senior military officer left on board, and as such had the right to give orders, and requested to again go up stream, at least as far as the gunboat *Dawn*, and there ascertain what was best to be done. The Captain positively refused compliance, making all manner of excuses about his not coming into the department to fight.

Further forbearance with this weak-minded individual ceased to be a virtue, and Major ANDERSON ordered him to be placed in irons, which was done. The first engineer, taking his force from his superior officer, also refused to do duty, and also was furnished with iron bracelets. The second engineer, brother of the first, likewise was obstreperous, declining to work the engines, but was finally brought to his senses by Lieut. MANOR, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, who persuaded him thereto by placing a cocked and *loaded revolver at his head*. Arriving opposite the gunboat *Dawn*, she was "hailed, and the circumstances reported. The commanding officer of that vessel promptly replied, "Put the cowardly rascals in irons and I will send you officers, then you can crowd on steam and run up to Fort Powhatan." Major ANDERSON replied that he had anticipated this advice, and the *Powell*, true to her reputation for speed obtained on the Hudson, again went up the river, "passing the dangerous point," said my informant, "like a streak of greased lightning." At Fort Powhatan, the gunboat *Sequot* was made acquainted with the state of affairs down the river, and though disabled in machinery to the extent that she could not get up steam, her commanding officer got another steamer to tow him down, where he could aid in defending the threatened post. The Captain and Engineer of the *Powell* were not the only persons on board whom it was found necessary to arrest. There was a civilian, who used his influence with the second engineer, before that fellow was brought to terms by the revolver, to prevent him doing his duty. Being asked to give some account of himself, he at first grandiloquently said that he was "Bon LINCOLN," son of the President of the United States. He was dilled to a pair of irons, when he changed his cognomen to HANCOCK. Thus much for river news. The "scare" has not survived the night.

On land the only incident yesterday was the killing of one man and the wounding of two others, of a working party, by rebel sharpshooters. Gen. WARREN had determined upon making a lunette in front of one of our redoubts; and, knowing that the enemy would object to such an arrangement, ordered that the work should be begun at night. This was done and such progress made that the men were pretty well protected by the embankment yesterday, and to-day the danger will be very sensibly diminished.

The trouble on the river yesterday delayed our mails until a very late hour. While we impatiently waited for their coming, a violent wind and rain storm from the southwest, accompanied by thunder and lightning, beat against all our camps. Young campaigners, who did not understand the trick of securing their tents for such an emergency, suffered severely by the wetting of their clothes and blankets, as their canvas houses were blown over. Old campaigners foresaw the danger and provided therefor by firmly driving down the pegs and tightly tying the openings.

I observe by a recent dispatch of Secretary STANTON to Gen. DIX, the statement that HOKE's North Carolina Brigadiers moved from Petersburg front and joined LONGSTREET. Such is not the fact. Two days ago we held communication by flag of truce with a colonel and two other officers of HOKE's command, and a deserter from one of the regiments thereof was yesterday giving information to Gen. BUTLER.

H. J. W.

The Attack on Wilson's Wharf—Repulse of the Rebels with Heavy Loss—Reinforcements Pierce Lee—Arrival of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 25.

The steamer *George Washington* arrived this forenoon from Bermuda Hundred.

The reports that at two o'clock yesterday afternoon the rebel Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, with about 2,000 cavalry, attacked our garrison at Wilson's Landing, on the James River, and came near overpowering our forces there, though our men fought valiantly, and were aided by one of our gunboats.

At 4 o'clock the *George Washington* arrived with reinforcements from Fort Powhatan, and landed them immediately. The fight was then renewed with great vigor, and at 7 o'clock in the evening the rebels were repulsed and driven back in great disorder, leaving between two and three hundred killed and wounded on the field. Our loss was forty wounded, one killed, and one died on the way down the river. One rebel Major was killed, a rebel Colonel was made prisoner, and ten privates were also captured.

The steamers *George Washington*, *Mayflower* and *Shawsee* were fired into, and the Captain and mate of the *Mayflower*, and two brothers, named MORRISON, were wounded.

Gen. DIXIES has almost completely recovered his health, and will leave for his command by the first conveyance.

Twelve rebel prisoners arrived last evening from the White House. Among them are two wounded Lieutenants, who were captured by Gen. KAUTZIAN last Saturday on the Pamunky River.

From Fortress Monroe—A Gingerly Account of the Arrest of the Cowardly Officers of the Powell.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 25—9 P. M.

Steamer *Thomas Powell*, the mail boat from Bermuda Landing, has just arrived, and reports all quiet on the front.

The captain, mate and engineers of the *Powell* were arrested yesterday afternoon in the upward trip, in consequence of misunderstanding (!) the orders of an acting naval officer who had charge of the gunboat which went up as convoy.

The *Powell* came down in charge of Capt. RUSSELL WALES, with a volunteer mate and engineers.

List of Sick, Wounded and Dead at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 25.

The following is a list of the sick and wounded admitted into the McClellan Hospital yesterday from Bermuda Hundred:

Sick.

A Seely, 24 Penn.
W H Sisely, 9th N Y Cav.
John West, 9th N Y Cav.
James Black, 9th N Y Cav.
Jas Chamberlain, 1st N Y Cav.
Thos D Phillips, 1st Conn.
J J Tucker, 5th Michigan.
King Griswold, 10th N Y.
Corp A W Hays, 10th N Y.
John Ryan, 4th Mass.
Corp H Oland, 4th Mass.
Wm H Walker, 4th Mass.

Wounded.

William S Barlo, 10th N Y.
J T Sanderson, 4th Mass—knee.
Samuel Thompson, 4th Mass—hip.
Henry Veith, 4th Mass—back.

The following were received into the Chesapeake Hospital:

Capt S W Snyder, 169th N Y.
Capt F H Gunn, 97th Penn—knee.
Lt A F Keyes, 9th Mc—thigh.
Lt F D Sharp, 10th Penn—thigh.
Lt G F Pease, 117th N Y—arm.
Lt A Bush, 9th Mc—arm.
Lt O H Foster, 11th Mc—breast.
Lt A A Griffith, 97th Pa—arm.
Lt G S Colbath, 9th Mc—arm.
Lt C A Lancaster, 97th Pa—arm.
Lieut J Cochrane, 67th O.
Lieut C F Miner, 97th Ohio.
Lieut B Smith, 9th Mc.
Capt A D Millett, 9th Mc.
Capt J Smith, 9th Mc.
Capt L Rathbun, 12th Mc.
Capt W N Carey, 10th N H.
Capt R B Mitchell, 10th Pa. Cav.
Capt A McLaughlin, 96th N Y.
Capt G A Forsyth, 12th N H.
Lieut Wm B Stearns, 4th N H.
Lieut H R Hendricks, 12th Indiana.
Lieut J W Hunsaker, 4th New-Hampshire.
Capt C Perry, 6th Maine—arm.
Col J M Wilson, 12th Indiana—arm.
Lieut Col J Fantom, 97th Pa—thigh.
Capt J Swanley, 9th N Y—arm.
Capt J M C Savage, 97th Pa—arm.
Lt C R Johnston, 41st N Y.
Lieut P Palmer, 11th Penn Cav.
Lieut E D G Morgan, 12th Pa Cav.
Lieut H H Packer, 5th Mc.
Lieut R E Foster, 8th Mc.
Maj S B Vinton, 20th Ill.
Lieut B Hall, 9th Conn.
Lieut B Clark, 11th Mc.
Col O F Mac, 16th Ill.
Capt H F Ranney, 118th N Y.
Rebel Brig Gen Walker—foot shot off.
Lieut Wm C Moore, 85th Pennsylvania—arm.
Lt Alford, 9th Maine.

Died.

IN THE CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL.

Col Abram Sabelmi, 9th N Jersey—May 24.
Lieut Col H H Sanbrook, 26th N Carolina—May 21.
J D Miller, 37th Massachusetts—May 21.
F McCray, 45th Massachusetts—May 22.
P P Pope, 47th Ohio—May 22.

Capt George Emerson, 67th Ohio—May 23.
W O Wilmarth, 45th Mass—May 23.
J Irish, 6th Maine—May 22.
A O Moore, 169th Penn—May 22.
M L Campbell, 41st N Y—May 22.
D F Duke, 26th SC.

IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL, MAY 25.

Martin Wentz, 11th Conn.
David F Lisgar, 45th Ind.
S W Rose, 10th Conn.
J W Bulford, 4th Mass C.
Wm Pencher, 96 N Y.
Robt Miller, 169th Penn.
A Yeoland, 40th N Y.
Sergt Shaw, 5th Maine.
D F Duke, 26th SC.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN.

Report that Atlanta has been Flanked from the West.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 26.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union* says that Gen. SHERMAN has flanked Atlanta on the west, taking the road to Dallas and Paulding. The *Union* has no particulars of the movement.

The Escape of Admiral Porter's Fleet from the Red River.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26.

Admiral PORTER has forwarded to the Navy Department a graphic and highly interesting account of the release of his fleet from the dangerous position above the falls at Alexandria. He says there seems to have been an especial Providence looking out for us in providing a man equal to the emergency. The proposition of Lieut.-Col. BAILEY, of building a series of dams for that purpose, looked like madness, and the best engineers ridiculed it. Leaving out his abilities as an engineer, and the credit he has conferred upon the country in his wonderful work, he saved the Union a valuable fleet, worth nearly two millions of dollars. The Admiral is much indebted to Gen. BANKS personally for the happy manner in which he forwarded the enterprise, and says he does not believe there ever was a case where such difficulties were overcome in so short space of time, and without any preparation. The vessels will all return to their stations in a few days, as there is no prospect, under present circumstances, of renewing operations in that part of Louisiana, the season having passed for that purpose with any chance of success. The report contains other matters of interest, and will soon be officially promulgated.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Leased Plantations—Orders by Gen. Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT VICKSBURGH, VICKSBURGH, Miss., May, 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—1. The United States Government having adopted the policy of leasing abandoned plantations, and giving employment to freedmen, it is the duty of the military authorities to give protection, as far as possible, to the lessee and laborer. This protection can only be given by holding responsible the districts in which bands of guerrillas, who are constantly committing depredations upon them, are organized and encouraged.

2. It is therefore ordered that hereafter, in every instance where a Government lessee is robbed of property, the commanding officer of the nearest military post shall send a sufficient force to the locality, with instructions to seize from disloyal citizens property sufficient to fully indemnify the lessee. Such property shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds paid to the injured person.

3. If the crops of a lessee are destroyed, or in any manner injured, crops of the same kind will be seized from disloyal citizens and harvested for the benefit of the injured party.

4. If any lessee is killed by guerrillas an assessment of ten thousand dollars will at once be levied upon the disloyal people residing within thirty miles of the place where the offence was committed. Property of any kind will be seized and sold for the purpose, and the amount so assessed will be appropriated for the benefit of the family of the lessee.

5. Full reports of all seizures and sales of property under this order will, in all cases, be forwarded direct to these headquarters.

6. In deciding upon the class of persons to be assessed, it should not be forgotten that the oath of allegiance is not an infallible test of loyalty. If a citizen has relatives and friends among those outlawed, if he harbors or protects them; or if, having means of doing so, he fails to inform the lessee of their approach, he must be held accountable. Men must be judged by their acts, not by the oaths they have taken. By command of

Maj.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM.

E. C. KINSMAN, A. A. G.

The Rebel Raid on Wilmington.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perceiving in your issue of May 13 an extract taken from the *Boston Journal*, purporting to give the particulars of the appearance of a rebel iron-clad among the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C., I beg leave to correct one or two statements made therein.

On the night of the appearance of the rebel ironclad, instead of being chased off shore, she, at the work, the result of which was, that the *Housatonic* received one shot through her smoke-stack; and, as we have since learned, from an extract taken from a Southern paper, the iron-clad was disabled in such a manner as to necessitate her being run ashore to prevent her from sinking. At all events, she has not made her appearance in those waters since.

The writer sneeringly remarks that "no attempt was made to prevent the iron-clad from getting back," and that "the *Nahant* was to the northward." It was to be regretted that the *Nahant* was ten miles to the northward—"rather too far to board her in the smoke."

VERITAS.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Present Condition of Affairs—The Army in Perfect Safety at Alexandria—The Real Sources of Rivers—Texas Affairs—Slavery Forever Abolished in Louisiana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 12, 1864.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

As the disastrous rumors which our enemies here are so fond of circulating will doubtless reach the North, and, as usual, lose nothing in the transit, I think it best to let you know, at the very commencement of my letter, how we really stand here; and this not from any ordinary hearsay, but from those who received dispatches from Gen. BANKS himself last evening, dated as late as the 10th, from Alexandria.

In brief, therefore, I can assure your readers—whatever they may have fixed in the country—that Gen. BANKS and his army, so far from being surrounded, and at the mercy of the rebels, as some have asserted, or falling back in disorder upon Semmesport, as many were openly asserting on the streets here yesterday, are still snugly located at Alexandria, where I saw them a week before, perfectly confident, full of spirit, abundantly supplied for some time to come, covering nothing more than an attack from the enemy in such a position as we hold. The gunboats beyond the falls, about which there has been so much unreasonable anxiety, will soon be entirely out of danger, and cooperating with our army on the Red River. Those of them, I am informed, have already got safely over the bar, and are already at or quite near Alexandria. The others will soon join their mates, and, in connection with small detachments of our land forces, sweep from both banks of the river any forces that the rebels may dare to send from their main body to molest our free passage up and down.

That they have succeeded in planting temporary batteries on the Red River, which have caused us much annoyance, is unfortunately too strongly corroborated. In my last letter I told you of the rumors that prevailed while I was at Alexandria, and how our escorts shelled the banks of Buggy Point and Fort de Russy in anticipation. The very *next day* they had so far succeeded as to disable the transport *Warner* and the gunboat No. 88, one of our consorts of the previous day. But nobody looks upon these as anything but temporary obstructions, whose existence were only rendered possible by events over which we had no control, viz.: the unprecedented low stage of the river at this season, and the consequent diminution in numbers of those gunboats which could have so patrolled the river as to render the planting of any batteries on its banks utterly impossible. They will, however, in a day or two, have to decamp faster than they came there, if the banks have not been already entirely cleared ere this while I write.

TEXAS AFFAIRS.

Gen. A. J. HAMILTON has just arrived here in company with Gen. HERRON, and gives a lamentable account of the condition of things in Texas. The removal of a large body of our troops at this juncture will, it is feared, put the Unionists down there in a painful position. He describes their condition already as something pitiful beyond imagination. Whole families, but two or three years ago in the enjoyment of all the comforts of life, reduced to absolute beggary; the able-bodied men run off by rebel conscription, and the poor widows, helpless mothers and children left with none to aid or protect them. The General has done all that he can; he and his friends individually spending all they possess, and "nothing is now left me," said he to me, with his eyes moistened by tears, "but to go and *beg* for them, however painful and degrading the task." I ventured to tell him that, in the eyes of every good and loyal man in the North, no man ever yet set out upon a nobler mission than would be his in such a cause and for such sufferers.

EMANCIPATION IN LOUISIANA.

Yesterday will be forever memorable in the history of Louisiana. *Slavery was then forever abolished in this State.* The convention which has, for weeks past been going on quietly, almost unnoticed in the face of the gigantic movements pending in the East, came at last to a crisis in their resolutions, and the last few days have really been of absorbing interest. You will see by the full details in our local papers, that the Copperhead element made a last desperate struggle in this new palladium of liberty, and tried to get up all sorts of subterfuges, winking at the retention of the old state of things. But it was all useless; they might as well have attempted to prevent the earth from turning on its axis. The convention passed, by a vote of 70 to 16, the following provisions, which are now the fundamental law of the State:

SECTION 1. *Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State.*

SEC. 2. *The Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.*

Some effort was made by the Copperheads to disenfranchise the colored man for ever; but this was also stoutly resisted, and finally overpowered. The convention came to the wise conclusion that if matters had not yet arrived at such a crisis as would enable them to act with justice, they would at least have no clogs or impediments in the future wheels of progress. Content with having struck off the fetters of millions of bondmen, they leave their true and just status to be henceforth decided by the time, justice and the march of events. A national salute was fired at noon; on the levee, to commemorate this important event, and, for the first time, the National flag floated gaily realized how the sound of them would reverberate to the remotest corners of the civilized world. It is no misspending thing to be writing you from New-Orleans: No SLAVE WILL EVER AGAIN TREAD THE SOIL OF LOUISIANA!

NEMO.

The Louisiana State Convention.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLAUSE ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, of April 12, reports as follows the proceedings in the State Convention, preliminary to the adoption of the clause in the Constitution abolishing Slavery:

On motion of Mr. HAHNEMANN, the rules were then suspended, to pass the report of the Committee on Emancipation, in its third reading.

The previous question was then called and all debate cut off.

The Secretary commenced calling the yeas and nays on the adoption of the two first sections of the Emancipation Act, which provide that "Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime after due conviction, be and are hereby forever abolished in Louisiana; and second, that the Legislature is forever prohibited from passing any law recognizing property in man."

Mr. AZEAZ wished to explain his vote, but as he was preaching off-hand to a speech he was called to order by the Chair, and when he had momentarily recollected to the house, and he then voted "no" in a very loud and energetic voice.

Mr. CAMPBELL voted "no;" so! in a threatening tone of voice, adding: "In the name of the wronged people of Louisiana, I vote no!"

Mr. EDWARDS said: "In the name of the people of Louisiana and freedom, I say yes!"

Mr. TREZEVANT—I have long been in favor of immediate emancipation. When this Convention was called I went before my constituents and told them my sentiments. They elected me by a large majority, and that I was neither violate my own conscience or the pledge I made to my constituents, call to some others to this body. I vote yes!

Mr. WYNNE—For the good of the white as well as the black races, and for the honor of the flag, I vote yes!

Mr. HAHNEMANN explained that he had opposed it on the grounds of compensation not being granted, but would vote yes.

On motion, the rules were suspended to allow the President to vote.

Passport—I vote yes with all my soul.

The following was the result then announced by the Secretary:

YEAS—Messrs. Acklen, Austin, Bailey, Barrett, Bonneval, Bell, Bonnie, Bonzano, Bromley, Burke, Campbell, J. K. Cook, J. Cox, Collin, Crossy, Cutler, Davies, Deane, Dendy, Dowell, Edwards, Fish, Flagg, Floyd, Foley, Fredrick, Fuller, Gelpi, Gellman, Garfinkel, Healy, Harmon, Hart, Hawkins, Hyde, Hahnemann, Kuster, Mann, Manis, Hillenkopf, McConnell, Norris, H. Murphy, R. W. Murphy, Newell, Nougues, O'Connor, Orr, John Payne, J. Payne, Pierce, Pierson, Payne, John Purcell, Sanford Purcell, Sylvester, Rainey, Shaw, Smith, Spelley, Stocker, Skinner, Stevens, Sharp, Talbourdin, Terry, Thorpe, Thomas, Wrenn, Wilkinson—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Abell, Bedell, Buckley, Campbell, Decker, Dufresne, Dubé, Garfinkel, Granberry, Heard, Hoover, Hendricks, Mayer, Sullivan, Wagner—16.

In announcing the vote, the President said: "The first and second section of the report having passed their third reading and been adopted, are now a part and parcel of the law of the land."

The announcement was received with great applause and loud cheers.

The House then, on motion, adjourned, and three cheers were given for the Free State of Louisiana.

The *Delta*, of April 13, reports the proceedings of April 12:

"The Convention was called to order by Judge DUNCAN, at 10 precisely. The roll was called, but as a sufficient number did not answer, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to procure the attendance of absent members. After a short recess a quorum was obtained, and the Secretary read the journal of the previous day.

Mr. DUNN asked permission to change his vote in the emancipation question. Permission being granted, he voted "yes." Mr. SULLIVAN also asked to change his vote to "yes." Mr. GARFUNKEL stated if the vote had been taken separately on the two sections he would have voted "yes" on the second section.

When the name of Mr. CAZABAT, of Rapides, was called to vote upon the Emancipation Act, he rose and said:

Mr. President, we have witnessed in this very hall, and upon this very floor, the dying struggles and the agonizing convulsions of Slavery; but, thank God! the secret cause of eternal wars and justice—the armed freedom has prevailed. Louisiana stands now, forever free and redeemed by the votes of her worthy sons, each as young WELLS, of Rapides; THOMAS, of Catahoula, and EDWARDS, of Avoyelles. Immortal trio! Heaven bless them! Mr. President, my views in regard to the previous and amendments offered by the opposition have been duly and fully expressed by my friend, Mr. FOLEY, of New-Orleans. I stand, Mr. President, and members of this convention, upon the platform of immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery. And now, the performance of my duty to my God, to my country and to my fellow-men, I cast and record my vote—"yes!"

Mr. ESTES voted "yes."

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Reorganization of the Speakership—Causes Thereof—A Secessionist Elected to the Senate of the United States.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 21.

We have dates from Little Rock to the 18th. It has already been announced that the election of Senators has taken place; that Dr. ROCKES, a Union man, and unexceptionable in every respect, had been elected to the full term, beating a Mr. FOLKNER, Ultra-Jacobin for the time being, and under pledges not to run for the short term. But he did run, and received a given number of votes, in an informal session of the Legislature. What followed is told in the following extract from the Little Rock *Democrat* of the 13th:

"We had, yesterday, telegraphic information from Pine Bluff, of an immense mass meeting held in that city last Wednesday night. Two thousand persons are said to have been present, and resolutions passed unanimously instructing Senator ANTHONY of the House of Representatives, in case of refusing to sign the certificate of election in the case of FOLKNER. We have the promise of the resolutions in full, as soon as they can arrive from Pine Bluff. Mr. ANTHONY refused to sign Mr. FOLKNER's certificate, because he, as Speaker, was not in the chair at the time of FOLKNER's election, and there was no pro tem. Speaker chosen; hence he claims that the body of men electing Mr. FOLKNER was not an organized legislative body, as no one transacted business except to elect a Senator. Mr. ANTHONY positively refused to sign the certificate, because Mr. FOLKNER had signed the Ordinance of Secession, and had never been pardoned by the President for the treason of which he was then guilty, and could not take the Senate oath without being liable to an action for perjury, and to send such a man to the United States Senate, was claimed by the Speaker to be disrespectful to that honorable body.

Our readers will have to construe Mr. ANTHONY out of resignation, which was not allowed to be read by the House of Representatives, together with such other facts in justice to Mr. ANTHONY demands."

A letter from Little Rock alludes to the resignation of Speaker ANTHONY and the grounds for it. FOLKNER, who has the reputation of being the correspondent of the *Democrat* from Arkansas, was a member of the convention that took Arkansas out of the Union, signed the ordinance of secession, and raised two companies of rebel troops, and went into the rebel army, taking, of course, the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. He remained there long enough to satisfy his superior officers that he was not capable of filling any high military command—for which he took especially ludicrous—and on the change of affairs and military occupation in that State, he took the first opportunity of proclaiming himself an out-and-out, full-blooded, blatant Radical Union man, and denounced everybody who could not keep up with him in the race as a rebel and a traitor. It is one of the worst signs of the time that it is of such *used* Senators are made now-a-days.

Democratic State Convention of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 26.

The Democratic Union State Convention, at its last night's session, passed a series of resolutions condemning the principles adopted by the Union Democratic State Convention at Louisville, March 17, 1863, expressing their abhorrence of all attempts to pervert that war from its legitimate purpose as declared by Congress at the beginning, and to use the power of the nation, under fanatic bidding, to inflict fanatic vengeance; that the reestablishment and enforcement of the Constitution would be the greatest triumph and vindication of man's capacity for self-government; that the doctrine that the States in which an armed insurrection have existed against the United States Government have ceased to be States, and shall be held, in the ultimate defeat of the insurrection, as Territories or subjugated provinces, ought to be repudiated and condemned; and that the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrection which, for the time being, suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to reestablish the supremacy of the Constitution; unqualifiedly condemning the policy of enlisting negroes; declaring that the people cannot submit to the suppression of the freedom of discussion and the freedom of elections and remain free; expressing preference for McCLELLAN for President and BRANNAN for Vice-President, and instructing their delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit in that convention as the majority of them should decide.

After able speeches from Lieut.-Gov. JAMES M. HARRIS, Gen. HARDEMAN and Mr. WARD, the resolutions, at a late hour, adjourned *sine die*.

Radical State Convention of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, May 26.

The Radical State Convention made the following additional nominations by acclamation:

Auditor—Alexis Thompson, of Nodoway.

Secretary of the Treasury—William S. Bishop, of Clarke.

Register of Lands—J. B. Smith, of Green.

Attorney-General—B. M. Wingate, of St. Louis.

The Convention decided to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention by a test vote of 91 to 69.

The delegates at large were C. D. Drake, Ben. Loan, John F. Hostetter and C. P. Johnson.

Illinois Union State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, May 25.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, and made the following nominations: Gen. RICHARD OGLESBY for Governor; Wm. BROSS, of Chicago, for Lieutenant-Governor; S. TYNDALE, of St. Clair, Secretary of State; J. N. HAYES, of Alexander, Auditor; JAMES C. ROVERIDGE, of Knox, Treasurer; Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction; S. W. MOULTON, Congressman at large. Resolutions were adopted approving the acts of the Administration in resisting, by all acts of the Administration in resisting, by all acts of the Administration in resisting, by all

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of Friends of Gen. Hooker Wednesday.

A large number of the friends of Brig.-Gen. J. Hooker assembled at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening, and had a very pleasant meeting. Short addresses were made by Gen. Hooker, Gen. Butler, Gen. Dix, Gen. Banks, Gen. Meade, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Howard, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Williams, Gen. Geary, Gen. Ruger, Gen. Mansfield, Gen. Knipe, Gen. Ward, Gen. Carroll, Gen. Gibbon, Gen. Barlow, Gen. Birney, Gen. Webb, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Gibbs, Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. Kilpatrick, Gen. Custer, Gen. Wadsworth, Gen. Rice, Gen. Upton, Gen. Wheaton, Gen. Neill, Gen. Getty, Gen. Shaler, Gen. Morris, Gen. Terry, Gen. Ames, Gen. Devin, Gen. Chapman, Gen. Bidwell, Gen. Bartlett, Gen. Eustis, Gen. Ricketts, Gen. Wessells, Gen. Cutler, Gen. Rowley, Gen. Hayman, Gen. Doubleday, Gen. Robinson, Gen. Hall, Gen. Owen, Gen. Hardie, Gen. Meredith, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Patrick, Gen. Wilson, Gen. Hunter, Gen. Kenly, Gen. Lockwood, Gen. Martindale, Gen. Abercrombie, Gen. Tyler, Gen. Duane, Gen. Benham, Gen. Woodbury, Gen. Weitzel, Gen. Ingalls, Gen. Meigs, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Augur, Gen. Casey, Gen. Totten, Gen. Delafield, Gen. Barnard, Gen. Woodhull, Gen. Viele, Gen. Stoneman, Gen. Averell, Gen. Crook, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Canby, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Fremont, Gen. Blair, Gen. Logan

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Shylock.

WINTER GARDEN—Thirty Minutes—The Devil's.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Paul's Return—Easy Shaving.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Our American Cousin At Home.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Sea Diamond, A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving War Figures, Infant Drummer, and all sorts; James Prize; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Wonders, at 2 and 7½ P. M.

SALON DIABOLIQUE—(No. 539 Broadway)—Mysterious Performances.

IRVING HALL—Concerts.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 12 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from Gen. GRANT is embodied in a dispatch from Gen. GRANT, dated Wednesday morning, in which he says the rebels appear to be concentrated in a strong position between the North and South Anna Rivers. The previous intelligence from Gen. GRANT indicated that Lee had crossed the South Anna, as Gen. GRANT said on Tuesday that his army "would probably reach that river by nightfall." But it appears that the rebels were discovered in their new and strong position, which undoubtedly covers Beaver's Junction, with their right resting on Little Swamp, and their left on Little River, a rapid rugged stream. Thus situated they can again make a strong resistance to GRANT'S advance, though there is no reason why the position cannot be speedily flanked. The Secretary of War says Gen. GRANT was prosecuting operations for the development of the enemy's intentions. Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek are by this time abandoned as bases of supplies.

From Gen. BUTLER'S army we have the particulars of an attack on Wilson's Wharf by FITZ LEE'S rebel division of cavalry, and their severe repulse by Brig. Gen. WEST'S negro troops.

There is no further intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN'S army, save an unconfirmed report that Atlanta has been flanked on the west.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. Mr. QUINLAN introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, to change the grant to the Harlem Railroad Company to run short cars from Thirty-second to Forty-second-street, by providing that they shall pass through the tunnel, instead of going over the surface of the street. Resolutions were adopted increasing the pay of all Inspectors of Pavement, paying in the Croton Department, and the Inspectors of Lamps in the Street Department, from $3 to $3 50 per day. The Street Commissioner replied to a resolution of inquiry that he is at a loss to make suggestions for the improvement of travel in Broadway, between Pine-street and Maiden-lane, but gives the plans heretofore discussed, such as dismissing the omnibuses from and establishing a railway in Broadway, widening Nassau-street, widening Church-street, &c., for information in the matter. He also reported to the board that the Erie Railroad Company have no authority for constructing sheds on the piers between Chambers and Rose's streets, North River. Both communications were referred. The Comptroller reported a balance of $1,787,560 66 in the City Treasury on the 21st inst. Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

Col. Col. BAYLEY, who saved the gunboat fleet by constructing a dam across the Red River, is a Wisconsin man. He entered the service as Captain of Company D, Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, July 2, 1861, was promoted to Major May 30, 1862, to Lieutenant-Colonel June 15, 1863, for meritorious conduct in the field and for highly distinguished services before Port Hudson, he was mustered in Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Wisconsin after the death of the gallant Col. BEAN, who was killed in action before Port Hudson. Col. BOARDMAN, who succeeded Col. BEAN, having recently been killed in a skirmish, Col. BAYLEY will succeed to its command. Col. BAYLEY has been on the staff of Gen. FRANKLIN since March 2, 1864, and is now Acting Engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps. His engineering qualities were obtained in the lumber regions of Wisconsin, where he learned how to navigate shallow creeks and rivers.

The United States transport *Liberty* arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans and Pensacola, with passengers, mails and cotton. Among the passengers were the Second United States Artillery, who have been stationed at Fort Pickens and Barrancas for more than three years. The following vessels were at Pensacola when the *Liberty* left, on the 20th inst.: United States steamer *Hartford*, flagship; frigate *Potomac*, steamer *De Soto*, and steamers *Pinola*, *Kennebec*, *Port Royal* and *Hydrus*. The steamer *Seminole* and ship *Brooklyn* sailed the 18th.

Brig. Gens. GILMORE and DODGE were Wednesday nominated Major-Generals of Volunteers. Maj. Gen. CONGDON has resigned, and Maj. Gen. BUELL has been mustered out. Gen. CULLUM has tendered his resignation three times, and it is accepted now for the purpose of making a vacancy for Gen. DODGE. Gen. BUELL was mustered out for refusing to accept a command under Gen. CANBY. BUELL was one of McCLELLAN'S pet Generals.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the impaneling of the jury in the case of EDWARD COYNE, indicted for murder, was continued. Three more jurors were obtained, making in all eleven who have been sworn. Two extra panels of 150 each have been exhausted. The court ordered a further panel of fifty jurors, and adjourned until this morning. The prisoner's counsel have interposed twenty preemptory challenges, the full number allowed by law.

United States Commissioner CYPHERS yesterday finished the examination in the case of WM. H. CLEARY, third mate of the ship *Emily Fenimore*, charged with the murder of VICTOR, a seaman on that vessel. R. D. WARE, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, contended that the evidence only made out a case of manslaughter. The Commissioner thought differently, and committed the accused to answer the charge of murder.

Late on Wednesday night last, Officer MURRAY, of the Fourteenth Police Precinct, while in the discharge of his duty, in Canal street, near Mott-street, was stabbed with a knife in the hands of a rowdy named THOMAS GODFREY. The weapon entered the officer's left side high, inflicting a dangerous, and it is feared, mortal wound. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. GODFREY was arrested by Officer MCGRATH, and he is now held in the Tombs to await the result.

The Washington *Star* states that the infantry troops lately upon the outer line of the defences of Washington, on Monday night commenced to contract their lines, under orders from headquarters. They brought away all Government property, and left the block houses about Fairfax Court-House and beyond standing, there being no apprehension of any large rebel force taking possession of them. No guerrillas have been seen in that neighborhood for some days. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fourth Delaware, and Second District of Columbia Infantry, who were doing guard duty along the roads from Fairfax to Bull Run, were the infantry withdrawn—the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fourth Delaware going (it is supposed) to join GRANT'S army, and the Second District Columbia remaining at Springfield, seven miles beyond Alexandria, for guard duty. A brigade of cavalry, under command of Col. LOWELL, of a Massachusetts regiment, are still on duty in that vicinity, and will carefully patrol the country and watch operations there.

A disgraceful fight occurred in Washington, on Wednesday evening, between Senator CHANDLER and Representative D. W. VOORHEES. CHANDLER and VOORHEES, it appears, met at the National Hotel, when CHANDLER called VOORHEES "a Copperhead," upon which VOORHEES struck him. The fight then became more general, and a friend of VOORHEES broke a pitcher over Mr. CHANDLER'S head.

Adj.-Gen. SPEARIN has issued an order requesting officers of volunteer regiments from this State, who have left the service by resignation, expiration of term of service, or for other causes, to send to his headquarters their Post-office address, designating their rank and the regiments in which they served.

Col. ANN ZABRISKIE, of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, died on Tuesday evening at Hampton Hospital, near Fortress Monroe, from the effects of the wound he received while gallantly serving his country at the battle of Palmer's Creek, on the 16th inst., in Gen. BUTLER'S army near Richmond.

The solemn festival of Corpus Christi, which, in the Catholic countries of Europe is always celebrated with a great display of civic, military and ecclesiastical ceremonies, was yesterday quietly observed in all the Catholic churches of this City.

The case of HUNTER, charged with the murder of his wife, was again called for trial yesterday, but after exhausting the panel—Mr. CLINTON exercising the right of challenge freely—only eleven jurors were obtained. The Court adjourned until to-day, when the case will be tried.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, before Surrogate TUCKER, the will of JOHN BUTLER was offered for probate. Deceased was a brother of Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and by his will leaves Gen. BUTLER one-half of an estate valued at two millions of dollars.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the Court-martial on Surgeon-General HAMMOND has resulted in his conviction. Surgeon-General HAMMOND was arraigned on the following charges: Corruptly, fraudulently and unlawfully purchasing medical hospital stores and supplies, and falsehood.

Gens. BRANNIGAN and FOSTER, and Lieut.-Gov. I. G. HARRIS, have paid the direct tax upon their real estate in Tennessee, through agents or attorneys. This will appear from an official letter from the TAX Commissioner of Tennessee.

THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN desires us to say for the information of his friends, that he has recently arrived in this City from the front, sick, and is in the Ladies' Home Hospital, Fifty-first-street.

The furious rain storm, yesterday seriously impeded business. Flour was less active and less buoyant. A good inquiry prevailed for Wheat at buoyant prices. Oats were in more request, and dearer, as were also the principal kinds of provisions, especially Pork, of which large sales were made for immediate and future delivery, at decidedly higher prices. Groceries, Hay, Oils, Tallow, Cotton and Tobacco were less freely dealt in. Whisky was more sought after at advanced rates. The Freight market was quiet.

The price of Gold was lower yesterday through the early part of the day, closing about the same as on Wednesday. Government Stocks in demand. The Railways depressed at the First Board, but steadier at the close.

THE PIRATES OF THE J. C. GERITY AND THEIR EXPEDITION.—The matter of the seamen who shipped on board the schooner *J. C. Gerity*, in the Gulf of Mexico, took possession of her cargo, and carried vessel and cargo into the Bahia, where they undertook to dispose of them, claiming to have captured them under Confederate authority, has taken a new shape before the English courts. It will be recollected that the men were arrested and proceedings were instituted, under the Extradition Treaty, to have them sent to this country for trial.

The case is very similar in its main features to that of the pirates who took the steamer *Chesapeake*, and from present appearances, it bids fair to have a similar result. In that case, after the magistrate before whom the application for their extradition was made, had decided to grant the warrant, a habeas corpus was issued out of one of the courts, which discharged the prisoners because the crime of piracy with which the prisoners were charged was an offense by the law of nations, and as such cognizable by the courts at Halifax as well as by ours.

In the case of the *J. C. Gerity*, the proceedings have already taken the same course—a habeas corpus has been issued by the Court of Queen's Bench, on which the case has probably by this time been argued, if not disposed of. The writ was not, however, granted *ex parte*, but on an order to show cause, on the return of which the questions involved were discussed by counsel who were heard in opposition to the application. The members of the court seemed to take the same view of the law that was taken by the Halifax judge in the case of the *Chesapeake*, though we do not see that any mention of that case was made by any one.

The argument of the counsel who opposed the writ, was that as persons guilty of piracy were especially named in the Extradition Treaty, and as the treaty did not in terms make any exception of cases which were cognizable in the courts of both countries, those men who had been guilty of piracy upon an American vessel should be sent to this country to be tried, while the Judges seemed to take the ground that it could not have been intended to send criminals out of a country whose courts were perfectly competent to try them for the offence. The decision which was arrived at, however, was only that the point was not so clear against the prisoners as to warrant the refusal to grant the writ.

On the return of the writ it will be doubtless more elaborately discussed and more solemnly decided. We only hope that if the Court should hold that the prisoners cannot be sent out of England, because they can be tried before her courts, measures will be taken to bring them to trial there, and not make that a ground for letting them go unpunished and without an effort to punish them, as was the case with the pirates of the *Chesapeake*.

Lee's Retreat.

There is, as usual with our excitable public on such occasions, the highest exultation over the retreat of Gen. LEE, and the feeling is somewhat shared by the Secretary of War, if we might judge from yesterday's dispatches. A calm observation of the campaign will, we believe, somewhat modify these high hopes, and yet give us ground to believe in a successful result, at a later period.

It must be remembered that the checkmating of Gen. BUTLER on the James has entirely changed the aspect of the campaign, since the first week of May. Then, the Richmond and Petersburgh Road was held by our troops, the Danville Road broken, and Richmond itself exposed to a *coup de main* from Gen. BUTLER'S army.

LEE, with his usual vigor, evidently came to the conclusion to leave Richmond to its fate and the skill of BEAUREGARD, and make his principal bases at Gordonsville and Lynchburgh, thus preparing himself, if necessary, to retreat on that line. Richmond, it is true, is of immense importance to him, but not for a moment to be weighed with the safety of his army. Now, however, Richmond and its links with the South are safe from the rear; BUTLER himself is besieged, and the city presents as good a centre for LEE'S operations as any that could be found. There he will be for the present, between BUTLER and GRANT, and can strike either, as he finds opportunity. His communications with the South will be open, so that he can at any time retreat, if he is forced to, and he has the advantage of considerable (though not perhaps very formidable) intrenchments. It should also be borne in mind that GRANT can hardly be said to have flanked him, (as previous reports from the army would indicate,) but pursued him; for LEE has evidently been steadily ahead of his pursuers.

Nor do we believe that the retreat to Richmond will have any very depressing effect on the spirits of LEE'S army. They are now a veteran army, hardened in a hundred battles, disciplined, determined and ferocious. Such troops can bear retreat, as well as maintain an advance. It will be represented as a strategic "change of base," and, except on the conscript, have limited influence.

The Summer campaign, accordingly, of 1864, will probably begin with the "second siege of Richmond." And we do not know that any loyal man would wish a different locality or opening for the North. Gen. GRANT will have the immense advantage of working near his base. As he continues to advance he can make a very effective series of "changes of base"—quite different in character from the celebrated Peninsular movement of that name. He can be easily supplied with men, provisions and ammunition. All possible available forces can be concentrated around the devoted city. With the present strong works around Washington, that city can be safely left to its garrison and every man not in use pushed forward to the Army of the Potomac. The General and the Cabinet work harmoniously, and GRANT has won his greatest renown in sieges. With his great body of powerful cavalry, he can probably again cut the lines which supply Richmond. And here will be LEE'S especial weakness—his scant supplies. With Georgia and East Tennessee in our hands, he cannot possibly feed a large army any length of time in Virginia. The capture of Richmond, even after the escape of LEE, would be a tremendous blow to the prestige of the rebels, and a defeat of the rebel army there would ruin the Confederacy.

Secretary STANTON'S dispatch of this morning very quietly subverts a prophecy into which he was inadvertently betrayed in his dispatch given yesterday. He there stated that our army in pursuit of LEE "would reach the South Anna River by nightfall" of Tuesday—and implied that the rebel army, in its retreat toward Richmond, had crossed that stream. To-day, however, we learn from him that later advices from Gen. GRANT "inform the department that the rebel army still hold a strong position between the North and South Anna Rivers, where their forces appear to be concentrated." In reviewing in these columns yesterday the official and other news we then had, we could scarcely help doubting the statement that LEE had crossed the South Anna, and said that "it hardly seemed possible that he could have given up such an important point as Sexton's Junction without a desperate struggle." It certainly seems his policy to hold on to it as long and as stiffly as he can. Had LEE'S army been across the South Anna, we should probably have had no more fighting this side the defences of Richmond.

GRANT'S greatest dangers at present seem to us to lie in the separation of his and BUTLER'S corps—exposing the latter to an overwhelming attack, and in the sickliness of that malarious country around Richmond. But with regard to the former, BUTLER'S army can at any time be transported to the Peninsula and join our main body; and to avoid the latter, the Commander-in-Chief will undoubtedly trust more to the musket than the spade. Taking all things in view, we consider Gen. GRANT'S opening of the campaign all that could be desired, and the prospects for the Summer most brilliant.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION BILL.—The new conscription bill is reported in the Senate minus the $300 exemption clause. The proposed amendment, however, does not interfere with the right heretofore extended to drafted persons to furnish substitutes. Viewed from the stand-point of military exigency, the new provision is justified on the theory that the commutation fee is altogether disproportionate to the value of a recruit ready found; and chiefly so, in taking into account the great element of *time*. For, those who do not choose to serve personally in the field become active and interested recruiting agents; and if the draft fails to bring the required number of men instantaneously into the field, it will bring at once to the aid of the War Department an army of recruiting agents bound (for good and sufficient personal reasons) to make the work go through.

Viewed from the stand-point of popular interest and feeling, the chief, indeed, we presume, almost the only, advantage promised by the change proposed, lies in the finality of the relief which accrues to the conscript who finds a substitute—a relief which does not inhere in the commutation fee, as heretofore applied.

The French-Mexican Question—The House Resolution and the Executive.

The Message which the President has sent to the House, (published by us yesterday,) communicating the representations made to the French Government touching the joint resolution passed last month by the House, on the French-Mexican question, demands the calmest attention of all men who have at heart the avoidance of foreign war, and the conquest of the rebellion. The course of the Government has been preëminently wise; yet factionists throughout the land, doubtless, will seek to take advantage of it precisely as they did of the settlement of the *Trent* difficulty. But in this instance, as in every other, faction is impotent before the sober sense of the people.

In its instructions to Mr. DAYTON, our Government did not at all compromise the doctrine or the purpose of the House resolution. That resolution, in fact, declared no purpose. It manifested the opposition of the people to the erection of a monarchy in Mexico in these terms:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; therefore they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the policy of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European power.

It did not designate or even indicate any present practical policy, and was at the time justly characterized by the Anti-Administration leaders as a mere *brutum fulmen*. Its language was more vehement than that which had been used by the Secretary of State; but he tells Mr. DAYTON, with truth, that "it is hardly necessary, after what I have heretofore written, with perfect candor, for the information of France, to say that this resolution truly interprets *the unanimous sentiment of the people of the United States in regard to Mexico*." It is not the essence, but the needlessly vehement form of the House declaration, that Mr. SEWARD discards. It carries on its face a war spirit, but carefully keeps clear of all practical committal to war measures or immediate action of any sort. It has something more than a declaration of feeling—something more even than a warning. It amounted to a threat. But Congress has no right to put a threat in the mouth of the Government. Threats are not the language which Governments use to each other, for no Government with a particle of national spirit will ever yield to one. A Government of self-respect will never use warnings even, unless it sees some *imminent* evil to be shunned. What is the imminent evil in this case unless it be war? If the House meant war, they should have taken its part of the responsibility of a joint resolution distinctly declaring it, in conformity with the Constitution, which gives Congress the war-declaring power. Not having taken that responsibility, they were bound to let the diplomatic policy of the Government rest with the Executive department of the Government, where the Constitution devolves it. They have no right to threaten, or even to warn a foreign nation; but, at the very most, to give utterance in simple, inoffensive terms, to the sentiments of the people they represent—leaving the Government free to manage its diplomacy without embarrassment, and on its own sole responsibility.

Our Executive had discharged its full duty to the French Government in apprising that Government, in clear terms, that the American people are unanimously opposed to the establishment of any rule in Mexico through foreign instrumentality. It is not called upon to declare when or how that opposition will hereafter manifest itself in practical action. That is wisely left to the future. If the French Government chooses, in the face of that plain statement of American sentiment, to go on in its efforts to found a monarchy in Mexico, it does so at its risk. The shape which that issue may finally take, neither that Government nor our Government can now tell. It is to be hoped that it will be determined without a war between ourselves and our old ally, if possible. It does not now seem to us possible to do this, and at the same time preserve the throne now set up. But the Americans of the next few years will be just as competent to decide upon the appropriate policy as we of this year, and will be in a far better position to carry it out effectively.

Our present business is to put down the rebellion which is struggling to destroy the Government. That business ought to have our exclusive attention and our utmost energy. Any war which a foreign nation may force upon us we will accept and fight through, if need be, to the bitter end. But no sane man can doubt that such a war would be a peculiar calamity to us in our present situation, and that all honorable means should be used to avoid it. There is nothing dishonorable in an adjournment of the issue between ourselves and France concerning Mexico. It is nothing more than any man freely does who feels another is doing him an injury, and yet takes his own time to obtain redress in court, or otherwise. Every man of conscious strength secures his rights at his own time. It is always a sure mark of manhood to control impulse, and hide one's time. Nations may do the same thing as honorably. It does not follow that Secretary SEWARD did not volunteer to the French Government an explanation of the House Resolution. The Anti-Administration journals, with their usual regard for truth, have indeed made that assertion. But the present publication proves that, like many other of their statements, it is contrary to fact. Mr. SEWARD, in his letter to Mr. DAYTON, states that "Mr. GEOFFROY (now in charge of the French Embassy in Washington) lost no time in asking an explanation of this proceeding." Mr. SEWARD noticed the subject, because he could not avoid it. If the opponents of the Administration are not satisfied with his manner of noticing it, let them, avoiding all empty generalities, specify distinctly what attitude they would have had him assume. If an attitude of hostility and open war, let them declare it. It will be only one more issue which true Union men will gladly take to the polls next November.

News for the Newsboys.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS proposes to have the Washington newsboys taught the Magna Charta, "not only in English, but in the original Latin," and proposes to have it posted on the Capitol walls in "Latin, Saxon, English and all other languages." In addition to this, he desires to have the newsboys "educated under the Petition of Right, and the principles of the common law affecting human liberty." We have no objection in the world to having the newsboys taught the Magna Charta, and having it posted on the Capitol in "Latin, Saxon, English," and as many other languages as Mr. BROOKS and his confederates may think desirable, provided it is not done at the expense of the public. If it is considered by the Democratic party desirable that a knowledge of the Magna Charta should be more widely diffused, we would suggest that a ready way of attaining the object would be to circulate copies of it this Summer as a campaign document. This would, doubtless, be very damaging to the Administration, particularly the Latin and Saxon versions of it. Nor would we, were we in the place of the Democratic leaders, stop here. There are a variety of other documents which would, if judiciously distributed, cause Mr. LINCOLN'S knees to shake with apprehension. The *Saxon Chronicle*, the *Annals of the Four Masters*, the *Proclamation of Henry III.*, the *Year Books*, the *State Trials*, the *Pragmatic Sanction*, and the *Edict of Nantes*, are not half as well known, either to the newsboys or the rest of the community, as they ought to be; and the Democratic party will render the public an immense service by striking off a million copies or thereabouts of each of them, and selling them cheap or distributing them gratuitously this Summer.

We have reflected long and anxiously upon this proposal to educate the newsboys under the Petition of Right and the principles of the common law affecting human liberty. How "to educate newsboys under the Petition of Right," we confess we do not know, and until we receive more specific information touching the nature of the process, we shall withhold our opinion upon it. But to educating them "under the principles of the common law affecting human liberty, as declared in England centuries ago," we have certain objections, in which Mr. BROOKS will, when better informed, we are satisfied, heartily concur with us. In fact we are satisfied that nothing but entire ignorance of the principles of the common law on this point could have led him to make any such proposal. There is nothing he would not have the newsboys become rather than Abolitionists, and yet if is tolerably certain that if indoctrinated with the principles of the common law affecting human liberty, Abolitionists they would certainly become. The history of the common law is a long record of attempts on the part of the courts to discountenance, restrict, and abolish Slavery, villenage and all forms of human bondage, without distinction of race or color. It is not to the common, but to the statute law that we owe the presence among us of such an institution as Slavery, and of such a breed of politicians as Mr. BROOKS. The great master of the common law—COKE—who expounded its principles centuries ago, declared that "he was to be adjudged wicked and cruel who was hostile to freedom." "Our laws," he says, "always favor freedom." We greatly fear that there are not in the civilized world more deserving objects of this anathema than the clique of Copperheads, though they just now propose to teach us the great doctrines of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

THE NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.—The proportion of the new National Bank Notes to the general currency of the country, thus far issued, is small; but it is known that already a select few of our City Banks are disposed to give their own dealers annoyance by refusing them on current deposit. This feeling is indulged more in antagonism to the Government that has established, as part and parcel of its own financial machinery as well as to secure a uniform Bank currency for the People, the National Banking Law, than from any hope of seriously damaging the system itself.

The question is one that chiefly concerns the commercial public, who continue to do their business with the local Banks, and at the same time have large and constant dealings, directly or indirectly, with the Government, or with customers and correspondents in the country, who make their payments and remittances in Government drafts and Greenbacks or National Bank Notes. Every Treasury Warrant and every disbursement check made on the Sub-Treasury or the National Banks holding Government funds, is freely does who feels another is doing him an injury, and yet takes his own time to obtain redress in court, or otherwise. Every man of conscious strength secures his rights at his own time. It is always a sure mark of manhood to control impulse, and hide one's payable in this National Bank Currency or in Greenbacks, at the option of the depositary drawn on, except for Gold interest on the Funded Debt, or on the reclamation of Customs Duties. This Currency is thus made practically a legal tender in all dealings with the Government, including subscriptions to the new loans, and the payment of all internal taxes, licenses, stamps, &c.

It is scarcely necessary to say that these dealings during the war, through the various ramifications of the War and Navy Departments, including the pay-rolls of the army and navy, constitute so large a share of the money business of the country, and especially of the great cities, that the local Banks cannot afford to discredit the paper in which they are settled, if they would. Some few of them may be ready to sacrifice a share of their best accounts to carry out what they may dignify as a *principle* in their opposition to the National system. To this extent and at this cost they can probably be gratified, but the notes of all National Banks, far and near, equally with Greenbacks, will remain *legal-tender* to and from the Government, nevertheless. The case will be altered after the country returns to specie payments all round. As the prospect of this is not immediate, and the National Banking system a fixed fact, it would seem to be the part of wisdom, not to say common sense, to have our National paper currency to work as smoothly as possible in the meantime.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, May 26.

THE ATTACK ON SENATOR CHANDLER.

The following is a strictly accurate account of the disgraceful assault last night on Senator CHANDLER, in the public dining hall of the National Hotel. CHANDLER, with Dr. GRANT, of Detroit, and a lady with two children, were taking dinner at a side table. In course of conversation on political matters, he denounced in very strong terms Copperheads in general, and especially those of the Western States, Vecsenex, of Indiana, who was sitting at another table behind them, in company with HANNEGAN, also of Indiana, arose from his seat, approached CHANDLER in an excited manner, demanding whether he referred to him, to which CHANDLER replied, "Whatever you, Sir; I don't know you," at the same time rising from his chair. VOORHEES replied, "I am VOORHEES, of Indiana," and suiting his action to the word, struck CHANDLER on the side of the face. The two then closed, and the Senator was rapidly getting the better of VOORHEES, when HANNEGAN came to the latter's assistance with a heavy milk pitcher, snatched from the table, which he broke on CHANDLER'S head. The contents of the pitcher spattered over the whole company. CHANDLER was stunned by the blow, and had not fully recovered himself, when HANNEGAN dealt him a second blow with a chair. At this juncture parties present interfered, and the belligerents were separated. CHANDLER'S head was slightly cut by the pitcher, and his shoulder and arm were considerably bruised by the chair. Though not able to close his hand, he has been out to-day attending to his usual duties. VOORHEES is quite as large a man as CHANDLER, probably a little heavier. Persons seated at the table are positive that CHANDLER made no mention of VOORHEES' name, and no reference whatever to him personally.

A NEW NAME.

GRANT is forming for his army another base than Fredericksburgh, viz Aquia Creek. His policy seems to be to keep throwing forward his base as he advances, and to give up the old ones.

ONE YEAR TROOPS.

The female Military Committee had under consideration, to-day, Senator CONNESS'S bill changing the time for calling out volunteers for one year instead of three, as at present provided. The committee are understood to be opposed to making any change, but will allow the chairman to report the bill to the Senate for its action. The War Department is said to favor the measure.

THE RECRUITMENT BILL.

The Military Committee instructed Senator MORGAN to report his bill which repeals the three hundred exemption clause in the Enrollment Bill. The Enrollment Bill is also further amended so that the notice to be served on drafted men may be served within two days after such draft or any time within six months therefrom. This last amendment was urged and recommended to the Military Committee by Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY in strong letters setting forth its necessity.

GEN. BLAIR'S CASE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had before them to-day the resolution respecting Gen. FRANK BLAIR. They have addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, calling upon him for information as to the facts of the case not contained in documents submitted to the House. The committee intend to act and decide upon it purely as a legal question, and allowing their personal feelings to bias them in the least.

CONCERNING RAILROADS.

The Senate Commerce Committee have a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of disposing of the House joint resolution, allowing the Government to use all the railroads in the United States for military, postal and commercial purposes.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

At a caucus of Republican Representatives, held last evening, it was determined to oppose the admission of the Arkansas Delegation to seats on the floor of Congress. This action of the caucus is preliminary to the exclusion of Arkansas Delegates from the Baltimore Convention.

NIGHT SESSIONS.

An attempt will be made, to-morrow, to force the Senate into night sessions.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

In the House, strong effort will be made to adjourn on the 1st of July.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, May 26.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan, reported at the Treasury to-day, amount to $1,117,000.

There is nothing later from the army to-night.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

The Report on Agriculture for the past year, presented to Congress to-day, the publication of which will be for some months delayed by the press of business at the Public Printing Office, will not be inferior, it is believed, to the very popular and practical volume for 1863.

It will contain about forty essays on a variety of subjects of present importance. The initial article is a description of the American exhibits at the International exhibition at Hamburgh, by D. MANNING, of Vermont.

The mineral capabilities and industrial development of the Northwest are exhibited by J. W. HOYT, of Wisconsin; of West Virginia, by J. E. DONES, of the Department, and of Minnesota, by O. H. KELLEY, of Minnesota.

The animals of the farm very properly receive attention, in view of the excessive demand for wool and meat, and dairy products, and the martial consumption of horses and mules. FRANCIS MORRIS, of New-York, furnishes an excellent article on breeding cavalry horses; JOHN BENNET, of Pennsylvania, writes of the "Conestoga Horses." The merits of Ayrshire cattle are judiciously canvassed by BARNABAS HOWARD, of Massachusetts. Articles on "Sheep Husbandry," by H. S. RANDALL, of New-York; "Sheep and Wool," by J. R. DODGE, of the department, who also has a review of the cotton question, with statistics on the depredations of "Cashmere Goats," by I. H. DYER, District of Columbia; "Hogs and Pork Packing," by H. B. KNAPP, of Illinois; "Distribution of Meat Cattle," by E. RY, of Illinois; "Distribution of Meat Cattle," by E. RY, of Illinois; "Animals and Birds of New-England," by C. LOWELL, District of Columbia.

E. A. SAMPSON, of Massachusetts, furnishes an article on the "Animals and Birds of New-England;" one on the "Animals and Birds of Pennsylvania," by T. MCMORRIS, of Pennsylvania, on the "Insectivorous Birds of Chester County," and R. CARVER, of Maryland, on "Bees and Bee Culture."

There is an interesting illustrated article on "Fruit," by P. R. BARRY, of Ohio; a sketch of "Cranberry Culture," by E. S. FARROW, of Massachusetts; "Strawberry Culture," by GEORGE H. HOW, of New-York; "Wine Making and Silk Culture in California," by WILSON FLINT, of California.

An exhaustive review of "Cheese Dairying," of

...ural political value, is from the pen of S. L. Goodale, of Maine, and contains a careful view of "Potatoes growing." Its...taken by L. J. Bradford, of Kentucky; also a ...Premium on Hemp," by Dudley S. Dodge, of the ...Department, and of Tobacco, by R. Morris, of New-York.

Another of those sensible essays by Dr. HALL, of New-York, so admirably designed to enhance the health, comfort and happiness of the rural population, is found in "Farmers' Homes."

Mrs. ADAMS, of Michigan, offers suggestions about "A Farmers' Boys," while Simon Brown, of Massachusetts, gives country homes additional cheer in "Improved Farmers' Gardens," and Rufus Hall, of Illinois, adds "House Flowers" to their other attractions.

WILLIAM LARRIER, the accomplished gardener, makes his report, which is replete with valuable suggestions; T. GLOVER, the indefatigable entomologist, writes in popular style of insects and the means of their destruction; and L. BOLMAN, Statistical Clerk, ...his report upon the statistics of production.

An interesting paper on farm machinery is given by E. P. DENNY, of Illinois; a sketch of the origin of the hog cholera, by L. WETHERILL, of Massachusetts; a comprehensive notice of the sorghum manufacture, by Wm. CROSBY, of Ohio; and a general outline on ...geography at plants, by J. S. LIPPINCOTT, of New-Jersey. J. H. LEVERETT, of New-Hampshire, gives directions for "Root Culture." There are articles also upon meteorology, coal oil in West Virginia, &c.

From a hasty examination of the material of this report, we are inclined to believe that it will at least be found unexcelled by any previous issue and adapted to answer well the progressive demands of American agriculture.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

Resolved, That the conduct of the Executive authority of the Government in recently closing the office and suppressing the publication of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* newspapers in the City of New-York, are of grave circumstances which demand inquiry before the people, as an act unwarranted in fact, dangerous to the cause of the Union, in violation of the Constitution and subversive of the principles of civil liberty, and as such is hereby censured by the Senate.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) reported the bill to provide for the efficiency of the navy; which, as amended, authorizes the transfer, on approval by the President, of enlisted persons desiring to enlist in the naval service to serve during the remainder of their term of enlistment; and permits any seamen drafted into the military service to accept naval service instead. It also permits naval enlistments to be credited on the quota of such district, and gives the same bounty allowed to persons enlisting in the army.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Printing Committee, introduced the House bill to pay in part for the printing of the Debates of Congress. He stated that the publication of the Congressional Globe could not be continued under the present negotiations, and for several years it had been conducted almost because the late proprietor, JOHN C. RIVES, had made it the pride of his life, in the expectation that Congress would afterward reimburse him. He hoped he might live to see the day when the people may have the right to secure accurate reports of the proceedings of the Senate.

The consideration of the subject was deferred.

THE ARGUELLES CASE.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a resolution of inquiry, calling upon the President for information as to the delivery of Senor ARGUELLES to the Spanish authorities.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) from the Committee on Finance, reported the Legislative, Executive and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, with the disagreements of the House thereto. He moved that the Senate adhere to its position, and accede to a Committee of Conference, to be appointed by the chair. Which was agreed to.

THE TAX BILL.

The Internal Revenue Bill was then taken up, the Senate being in Committee of the Whole, and —

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a substitute for the 77th section, which, while changing the phraseology, does not alter the effect of the section.

The House proviso that manufactured tobacco, stemmed tobacco, snuff or cigars, may be transferred without the payment of the duty directly from the place of manufacture to a bonded warehouse, was retained, having been stricken out by the Senate Finance Committee.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, received, upon a recess, at from 4 till 7 P. M., to hold night sessions until the passage of the Revenue Bill.

The consideration of the Finance Committee's amendment, allowing corporations and companies to add the tax imposed to their rates of charges, any limitations existing by State law to the contrary notwithstanding, but it was finally agreed to.

The Senate at 9:15 adjourned without concluding the reading of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

THE PUBLIC WORKS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report a bill appropriating $200,000 for the preservation and repair of the public works on the lakes, and $100,000 for similar purposes on the sea-coast.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that, in the present condition of the country the committee would not report any general river and harbor bill, but they considered it necessary that the appropriation proposed should be made in order to save the works from destruction. This was all which could now be accomplished. He desired that the bill should be printed, and called up on a future occasion.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected, and the bill should be committed in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked that he might have the right to move for a suspension of the rules to introduce a joint Resolution.

Mr. STEVENS objected.

The House then resumed the consideration of the contingents question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Vermont, (Union,) proceeded to show that the term reciprocity, as opposed to the treaty, is a misnomer, as no rights are given to the United States by the British provinces, and the treaty should be abrogated.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) opposed abrogation. With the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence closed against the West, the railroads and canals would compel agriculturists to transport their products to market, and to pay just such tribute as they may exact.

Mr. SPEAR, of Maine, (Dem.,) said we can succeed better while the treaty is alive, than if dead. The policy is not what it should be, but it can be amended. Any notice to the Indians would be the highly insulting measure, and it would be better to revise it than abrogate it altogether.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) argued that a commercial treaty of this kind is a direct invasion of the constitutional prerogative of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations. Trade should be subjected to taxation so far as our interests are concerned. Among other reasons he opposed the treaty because reciprocity between the United States and Canada would not remain permanent. The policy of the latter was beneficial to foreigners, and injurious to us.

Mr. LONGBRIDGE, of New-York (Union,) said that while we are overwhelmed with taxation in order to...

...international war, it became wise statesmen to promote the prosperity of the people in every department. He entered his protest against the abrogation of the treaty, which was during its existence beneficial to the fisheries and the inhabitants on our borders. He was in favor of appointing Commissioners in order to make a more perfect treaty of reciprocity, and he regretted the House would not consent to its complete abrogation.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said there was not a single gentleman who has addressed the House who did not admit at the outset that the treaty was injurious to the United States. There could be no good cause for silence in giving the notice for the abrogation of the treaty, because such notice is provided for in the treaty itself. He was more than ever convinced that there is not a single interest which is benefited, or can be benefited by this treaty.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Union,) was in favor of abrogating the treaty, and said that Great Britain, like the beasts of prey, must Great Britain herself after other arrangements.

Mr. ISAIAH WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) who reported the joint resolution, inclosing the debate, said that the position of the subject relating to the fisheries had been so ably discussed by the honorable member from Massachusetts (ELIOT) that he (WARD) need not allude to it. The member from Maine (FESSENDEN) had stated that when the treaty was made we received annually a balance of sixteen millions of dollars in gold from the provinces. All our sales to the provinces never reached last amount before the year when the treaty was made. Official information has been furnished to the House from the Secretary of the Treasury, and since the treaty the balance has been more than twenty-six millions in our favor. The American tonnage employed in the trade is more than the foreign tonnage by fifty per cent. The vote of Canada with the United States is larger than with all other countries put together. He believed that the fishermen expressed their desire for the suppression of cliques or politicians, and by no means of the majority of the people of the provinces. Exchanges with the provinces on a fair basis would be mutually as beneficial as between the different States. That one memorial had been presented to Congress in favor of the termination of the treaty, without any attempt to revise or improve it. After mature consideration, the Committee on Commerce had advised the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain if any plans could be adopted to adjust the various interests of the five several and separate provinces, and of the Eastern, Central and Western States, and to consider what shall be just reciprocate measures, agricultural and commercial, and the best method of removing such restrictions and legislation as are consistent with the general spirit of the treaty.

The House first voted on the amendment of Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, namely, authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three Commissioners to confer with a like number of Commissioners duly authorized by the British Government, to negotiate a new treaty based on true principles of reciprocity between the two Governments, with a view of enlarging the basis of the present treaty, and for the removal of the existing difficulties; provided, that in case one shall not be agreed to by both Governments, that the President shall give the notice for the termination, according to the provisions of the present treaty.

This was disagreed to by a vote of 54 to 87.

The House then voted on Mr. MORRILL's substitute, namely: Authorizing and requesting the President to give the stipulated notice for the termination of the treaty.

This was also rejected by a vote of 72 to 82.

The original resolution, as reported from the Committee on Commerce, was next read for the action of the House. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and required to give notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the said treaty at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time when the said treaty went into operation as aforesaid, namely, March 17, 1866, such notice to be given at the expiration of ten years, as aforesaid, and that the said treaty shall thereupon cease and determine, and be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new convention shall before that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments; and that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint three Commissioners to act, with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the revision of said treaty, and to confer with other Commissioners duly authorized thereto, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the two Governments and the people of both countries, based upon true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing difficulties.

Mr. STEVENS moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 73 against 74.

The House agreed to the preamble to the resolution, which recites, as a reason for a modification of the treaty, that inequality and injustice exists in our present intercourse with Canada, subversive of the true intent of the treaty, owing to the subsequent legislation of Canada, and that it is desirable that friendly relations should be continued between the United States and British North American provinces, and that commercial intercourse should hereafter be carried on between them upon principles reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory to both parties.

The question now recurring on the passage of the joint resolution,

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved the further consideration be postponed till the second Tuesday of December next.

The result was, yeas 76, nays 72. So the resolution was postponed.

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnold, Baxter, Beaman, Boyd, Brandegee, Brookfield, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Cobb, Cole, Cox, Creswell, Crittenden, Davis of Maryland, Deming, Eckley, Eldridge, English, Farnsworth, Finck, Garfield, Grinnell, Hale, Hall, Hayes of Illinois, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, McBride, McClurg, Maynard, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Morrison, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Ross, Scofield, Shannon, Smith, Southwick, Stout of New-York, Stevens, Stiles, Thayer, Tracy, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, C. A. White, Williams, Wilder, Wilson and Windom—76.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Blaine, Blair of West Virginia, Bottwell, Brooks, Chanler, A. W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Cofroth, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Dawson, Dixon, Donnelly, Edgerton, Eliot, Fenton, Frank, Ganson, Gooch, Grider, Griswold, Harding, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hutchins, Jenckes, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Knapp, Lazear, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, Middleton, Miller of New-York, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Nelson, Nixon, Pendleton, Perham, Perry, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Rogers, Sloan, Spaulding, Starr, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Wadsworth, Ward, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, J. W. White, Winfield, E. Wood and Yeaman—72.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked leave to report a bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas.

Mr. ANCONA—I object.

Mr. SCHENCK—What! object to a bill to punish guerrillas!

THE CLAIMS OF PERUVIAN CITIZENS.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the payment of claims of Peruvian citizens, under the recent treaty with Peru.

Mr. GARFIELD again asked leave to report a bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas, and —

Mr. ANCONA again objected.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to full articles on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has 4 pages of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from previous issues of WEEKLY TIMES unobtainable to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is, or soon will be, the largest, cheapest and most reliable newspaper published. Being a mirror of the news of the day, both rebellious and general—it alone worth double the subscription price to the paper will commend it to every household. Its carefully classified form as news is unique, and must prove valuable as a record in all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $5; two copies one year, $9; five copies one year, $20. Three cents must be added to each copy as added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, which rates.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to...sters in the mouth, have a direct influence to the...ssential organs in the speaking effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary Irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections. As a singer, speaker, or actress are liable.

Morgan's Gold Pens are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash in Advance System; for which he commended advertising. His business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morgan Gold Pens are the only ones sold at cash prices; neither makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c., but Morgan bears no such charges or deductions, whatsoever, or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past two years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morgan Gold Pen can be obtained by any one in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing visibly cheaper than Steel Pens, and at the present almost universal High-Premium Price of everything, you can have a Morgan Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Do not let your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the powels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 48 Dey-st. New-York, and No. 205 Elm Strand, London, England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

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The assortment consists of the most
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For Misses.
A great diversity of
STRAW HATS FOR GENTLEMEN,
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SAUCY HATS FOR BOYS.
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SAVES THE EXPENSE OF A NURSE.
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CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 109 Maiden-lane.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
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SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOWEN—MOULTON.—In Boston, on Tuesday, May 24, by Rev. Thomas Worcester, Mr. FRANK E. BOWEN, of New-York, to Miss SARA E., daughter of the late Capt. Ephraim Moulton, of Bangor, Me. No cards.

BASS—LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, May 26, by Rev. Dr. Eells, SAMUEL G. BASS to KATE LAWRENCE, all of Brooklyn.

CORBIER—MERRELL.—On Wednesday, May 25, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Ogden, of Berlin, Conn., GEORGE F. CORBIER to MARIA E., daughter of the late B. K. Merrell, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Ward, Montclair, all of this City.

HUNTER—HOWELL.—On Tuesday, May 24, in Princeton, N. J., by Rev. A. T. McGill, D. D., Rev. WILLIAM HAMILTON HUNTER, Penn., to CAROLINE, YAN ALLEN, daughter of the late Walter Butler Howell, Esq., of Chicago, Ill.

JOYCE—DUNN.—On Thursday morning, May 26, at the Memorial Church (by the Rector), by the Rev. Dr. Pyne, JOHN JOYCE, Esq., to Miss ALEXANDRA DUNN, all of this City.

MARSH—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, May 25, at the residence of the bride's uncle, E. L. Baldwin, Howard, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Goldsmith, of Boston, ARTHUR F. MARSH, Esq., of Boston, to Miss ELLEN, only daughter of the late S. L. B. Baldwin, all of the former place.

MARSH—WEST.—On Wednesday, May 25, at Rochester, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey, MARTIN MARSH to DELIA B. WEST, daughter of the late Ira West, all of Rochester.

PIERSON—SHERWOOD.—On Tuesday, May 10, at Christ's Church, Sharon, Conn., by Rev. G. V. Shepher, WALTER M. FAYERWEAT, Esq., of Ohio, to Miss MARY ISABELLA, daughter of Rev. George A. Sterling. No cards.

PIERSON—ENO.—At the Madison-square Church, on Wednesday, May 25, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., JAMES WHITON PIERSON and Miss JEANIE J. ENO, eldest daughter of Amos R. Eno, Esq.

STALLMAN—WEBER.—On Thursday, May 26, at the German Lutheran Trinity Church on Tompkins-square, by Rev. F. W. Poehlinger, J. H. STALLMAN to Miss SOPHIE J. WEBER.

VAN WAGENEN—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. Speight, of Greenville, NATHANIEL C. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., to HARL, daughter of David Taylor, all of Jersey City.

WINSLOW—WILMARTH.—On Thursday, May 26, by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., LORENZO WINSLOW to ANNIE A., daughter of Seth Wilmarth, Esq., of Boston.

DIED.

COCHRANE.—On Wednesday, May 25, JOHN HENRY, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah Cochrane, aged 6 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 242 West 16th-st., on Saturday, May 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CUSHMAN.—On Thursday morning, May 26, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Cushman, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 275 West 16th-st., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock.

St. Petersburgh papers please copy.

DENNIS.—At Shanghai, China, on Monday, March 14, Thomas C. Dennis, in the 30th year of his age, son of the late Rev. Henry K. Dennis.

HAIGHT.—At Orangeburgh, on Wednesday, May 25, JAMES HAIGHT, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Orangeburgh, on Saturday, May 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HALE.—On the 25th inst., at Stamford, Conn., the Colonel of Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade, Gen. E. Y. Hale's Vols., and Colonel of 22d N. Y. State National Guards.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Eli Hale, No. 24 Fourth-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAZELET.—On Thursday morning, May 26, AGNES HALE, daughter of John and Agnes Lapsley, aged 11 months.

LOCKE.—On Thursday, May 26, Wm. H., son of Capt. R. F. Locke, of Philadelphia.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 82 Mercer-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The funeral will take place from the above, (this) day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SHIELDS.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, May 26, Mrs. SHIELDS, wife of Simon Shields.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at 1 o'clock on Sunday.

VAN VLECK.—On Thursday morning, May 26, CATHERINE MARIA VAN VLECK, formerly member of Rev. Mr. Duryea's Reformed Church, Macdougal-st., aged 66 years.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, May 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Wm. J. Sherard, No. 208 Bleecker-st. Members, relatives and friends of the above are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN ANTWERP.—At Sandy Hill, Washington County, on Saturday, May 7, WM. JAMES VAN ANTWERP, son of the late Col. P. and Mary A. Van Antwerp, aged 24 years.

VAN ARSDALE.—On Wednesday, May 25, after a lingering and painful illness, ELIZA, wife of John Van Arsdale, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 21 East 31st-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, May 24, at Chancellorsville, Virginia, Lieut.-Colonel ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, of the 5th Regiment N. Y. Vols., of a wound received in action on the 3d inst.

Fountains, Vases and Garden Ornaments
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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Six collars for one dollar; three collars for 50 cents.
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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
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CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
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BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable facts of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable story and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," are not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, calm and with unconcerned mein, but consult without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to answer his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Times.
HARK TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her peculiar theory. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Hippocrity, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific quiz. But with the world at large the public is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially in this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lost an ounce of his practice by what has been said in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of this from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A patient came into town recently, for the troublesome purpose of which we can speak, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the patient beside breaking down under the physical exhaustion of sleepless, even constant pain. Ordinary prescription and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But in detailed at night the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with misdirection as skilful as his insight was penetrative, he removed the cause, and the other functions, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

If the Eye remain, that which we call sight is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this object fadeth, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely deprived of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Enclosed with it, the universe becomes a very complex, crowded with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which serves both to attract the mind and heart.

The surgical world the past year has been a prominent subject to us. An intimate acquaintance of one operation attracting many to the court, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endeavored to discharge the duties, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were destined to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of inappropriate treatment, we cannot say.

Hearing one name to a friend, he answered in such a manner that in his own family had recently been restored to sight under the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Relatively confirmed by many previous reports that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we consulted his rooms in the Metropolitan Hotel, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Through but a few weeks' visits to his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the pain we suffered from them, indispensable. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been inflamed, and the retina consumed to chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmia in the nerve we believe, which confines solely to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the speedy relief we have, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is solid that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is to those blessed, subject to severest trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that we are however the troublesome trials destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science goes with them tendencies. If not in advance of them.

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of HOWARD, of the FIVE, of the DEAD BEAT,
with a full account of his
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PAINS, BLOWS OR BRUISES,
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CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians and others, that Dr. J. Collis Browne's genuine Chlorodyne is not what they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, Jan. 13, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most precious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Fever, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London. Sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the name "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, Druggist.

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DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are recommended for both married and single ladies, as a sure and safe relief when all other remedies of the day have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstructions. Warranted to expel every obstruction from whatever cause. Price will be reduced. BEWARE of IMITATIONS! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

MEETINGS.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOURAGING THE USE OF IMPORTED LUXURIES.—The above association, so successfully inaugurated last Monday, May 16, by a mass meeting at the Cooper Union of over 3,000 women, held an adjourned meeting on the following day at No. 3 Great Jones-st., at which committees were appointed to visit every correspondent throughout the United States, &c. The pledge, as finally adopted, reads as follows:

"We the undersigned, during the continuance of this war of rebellion, pledge ourselves to refrain from the purchase of imported articles of luxury, for which there is some manufacture or production can be substituted."

Already, the names of many thousand women, from among several hundred, have been attached, and we publish these to show the interest with which the movement is regarded in this City.

Mrs. Laura V. Gibbs, Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,
Mrs. David Lane, Mrs. Neal D. Lee,
Mrs. Jacob Ketcham, Mrs. Benj. Nathan,
Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. Henry A. Coit,
Mrs. T. C. Meagher, Mrs. William H. Hodge,
Mrs. Gordon Burk, Miss Ward,
Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd, Miss A. P. Casey,
Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. W. P. Griffin,
Mrs. J. Billings, Mrs. T. O'Connell,
Mrs. Van Cott Powell, Miss Ellen Collins,
Mrs. Edward Hamilton, Miss Caroline Le Roy Schuyler,
Miss Mary Maria Hamilton, Mrs. H. Weir Roosevelt,
Miss Agnes Mayer, Miss Henrietta D. Haines,
Miss Gardenier, Miss Harriet E. Woolsey,
Mrs. Gen. de Trobriand, Mrs. J. A. Dickinson,
Mrs. Frederick Bourdon, Miss Nathaniel Schermerhorn,
Mrs. R. W. Blackford, Mrs. Joseph Inslee,
Mrs. Frederick S. Foster, Mrs. Samuel Powell, U. S. N.,
Mrs. Drake Mills, Mrs. Wm. A. Bloodgood,
Mrs. J. W. Courtney, Mrs. John W. Chanler,
Mrs. Wm. Allen, Mrs. Wm. A. Allen,
Mrs. Wm. Bayard, Mrs. John W. Chanler,
Mrs. Edward Haight, Mrs. Wm. Bayard,
Mrs. Wm. Bayard, Mrs. Wm. Bayard,
Mrs. Wm. Bayard, Mrs. Wm. Bayard,
Mrs. Wm. Bayard

Swell Attempt to Flank the Rear of Sigel's Small Jackass, but Fails.

The following letter, though delayed by the treachery of the telegraph, gives a clear and by no means overdrawn account of a movement, of which we have had only very obscure details.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, }
Thursday, May 19.—10 P. M.

The rebels, at 5 o'clock this evening, made an attempt to repeat JACKSON'S Chancellorsville flanking movement, and gave us an unanticipated hour or two of fighting which has ended with their complete repulse. BURNSIDE'S corps (JACKSON'S old command) made a detour around our right wing and suddenly emerged on the Spottsylvania and Fredericksburgh plank road, striking our rear and break'ng out upon our trains. The only force at the point was a portion of the heavy artillery division of Gen. ROBERT TYLER, which reached the army a day or two ago from Washington, and has never before been in battle. These were unable at first to check the advance of the rebels, who pounced upon our ammunition train, a portion of which they captured, and broke into an open space within headquarters of a mile of these headquarters. Gen. TYLER, hurriedly but promptly gathered up his forces, threw it upon the rebels, and finally repulsed them handsomely. Immediately upon the announcement of the attack, Gen. MEADE dispatched two divisions of HANCOCK'S corps (those of BARLOW and BIRNEY) from our extreme left, and CRAWFORD'S division of WARREN'S corps from the centre. BIRNEY formed his line and threw it into the woods in support of TYLER, while the Pennsylvania Reserves were sent around on the rebel right flank, with the view of preventing their recrossing the Ny. The rebels, finding themselves thoroughly foiled here, have recrossed the Ny at a point three or four miles above. The rebel force engaged were MAHONE'S division of EWELL'S corps, the remainder of the corps supporting. The honor of their noble rests with TYLER'S regiments, (heavy artillery used as infantry,) which withstood their first reception of battle nobly. Their loss was heavy, and will probably reach a hundred killed and four or five hundred wounded. This was in part owing to the fact that, being fresh troops, they did not know how to cover themselves. gold troops do, and they illustrated the well-known fact that new troops in their first engagement generally fight with more reckless daring than even veterans. It should be mentioned that the wagons taken by the rebels were promptly recaptured, and we took position from seventy-five to a hundred prisoners.

The assault on the part of the enemy was beautifully conceived and executed, and was probably prompted by the fact that Gen. MEADE has to-day been withdrawing the forces from the right of our line and massing them on the left. The object of the rebels therefore was doubtless to discover what our right really was, and to seize such booty as might fall in their way. The booty proved to be small, as our trains were promptly rallied, and though the suddenness of the attack produced a temporary flurry, Gens. GRAHE and MEADE each now in perfect good humor with the result.

SWINTON.

Obituary.

DEATH OF "DUKE BROWNE."

Some years ago there appeared in the Springfield Republican a series of letters from Europe, signed by "Duke Browne," which were widely copied and much admired for their sprightly vivacity. They were from the pen of Mr. GAMMEL FISKE, a graduate of Amherst College, in the class of 1843, and the author of a well-known college text-book, a translation of XENOPHON'S "Manual of Greek and Roman Antiquities." Mr. FISKE was a clergyman, settled at Madison, Conn., when the war broke out, but he left the pulpit for the field, and dropped the "reverend" as Lieutenant-Colonel. After fighting bravely in the several battles he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and detained for some time in Richmond. During the battle of the Wilderness, Captain—for he was promoted from a Lieutenancy—FISKE was mortally wounded. He was conveyed to Fredericksburgh, where, in a private house, he received the attention of personal friends, and of his wife and other members of his family. His death has taken from the Union ranks a brave, intelligent officer, pure literary citizen, a lively, versatile writer, and from the newspaper world, an admirable "war correspondent."

The Care of Our Brave Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There have been already many descriptions of our public military hospitals located in our boys. Yesterday I visited David's Island, and a more delightful spot could not have been selected, and everything there is conducted in such an able manner by Dr. WESSEN, the surgeon in charge, and his able and experienced corps of assistant surgeons, that to insure every comfort for the maimed and disabled men.

What I regretted most was that it was removed that our weather-beaten veterans are to be removed, and that beautiful spot is to be again occupied by rebels. I hope that such is not the case. Our Government officers certainly have too much regard for our true men.

UNION.

Ashby's Battery.

IN THE FIELD NEAR BURNEY'S ARMY, }
Friday, May 24, 1864. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your correspondence dated Saturday evening, May 14, 1864, from the front of this army, it is erroneously stated that EDGAR'S Rhode Island Battery and STEZZER'S Fourth U. S. Battery were posted and opened fire on the rebel works. Not wishing to claim any credit which is not due us, but at the same time not wishing any credit due us to go to the credit of other batteries, I will merely state that it was Capt. Geo. E. ANDER'S battery of the Third New-York Artillery that fought the rebels on that day, without the aid of any other battery. Yours, respectfully,

SERGEANT.

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just returned from a week's visit to the wounded in the late battles in Virginia, in company with Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, it gives me great pleasure to assure the friends of those noble heroes throughout the country that our Government is doing everything in its power to relieve suffering, (more than any Government ever did before,) and that we found the work of the Christian Commission thoroughly organized, with an efficient corps of over two hundred and fifty volunteer delegates laboring *incessantly* for the temporal and spiritual comfort of our soldiers. As the result of one day's labor at the headquarters of the commission in Fredericksburgh, we brought up with us nearly three thousand letters, written for disabled soldiers by the delegates of the commission.

The great difficulty is in the transportation of supplies. Encouraged by the generous contributions of the people to our treasury, we have made arrangements to remedy this by purchasing and sending forward two additional wagons, with eight horses. We also chartered two schooners and a tugboat. To make the work of the commission more efficient on the field, we arrange for a set of delegates to work by day and another by night, so that there will be Christian men always present to minister to the sick and wounded and to stand by the bedside of the dying. The delegates of the commission have already rendered invaluable work, saving hundreds of lives and relieving untold sufferings. They are still at their posts. It remains for the Christian philanthropic people of the land to keep them supplied with the means of carrying on and increasing their labor of love.

GEO. H. STUART,
Chairman Christian Commission.

Funeral of Capt. De Peyster.

The funeral of Capt. GEORGE LE PEYSTER, Seventy-third Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, took place yesterday afternoon from the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Harrison-street and Tompkins-place, Brooklyn. The body, dressed in the uniform worn by the deceased at the time he fell, was placed in a very handsome rosewood coffin, bearing a silver plate, on which was engraved:

Capt. GEORGE LE PEYSTER,
Aged 26 years.
Died May 18, 1864.

The coffin was covered with an American flag. On it were placed two beautiful wreaths of immortelles and the sword owned by the deceased. The funeral services were read by Rev. Dr. SPRING, who also delivered a very touching eulogy on the character of the departed hero. The body was then placed in the hearse and escorted by the First Company Seventh Regiment National Guard, and a detachment from the First Battalion Heavy Artillery of Brooklyn, was conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was interred with full military honors. Brig.-Gen. CHARLES and Brig. HENRY WILSON, Esq., Ex-President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Fire Commissioner BOWERMAN, and many other distinguished persons, were present to pay the last token of respect to one who in life had been so highly esteemed by them.

A BOUNTY BROKER SHOT.—MALCOLM WALLACE and MICHAEL HANGHAN, bounty brokers, doing business at No. 14 State-street, became involved in a quarrel, yesterday, at their place of business, during which HANGHAN drew a revolver and shot WALLACE in the arm, inflicting a serious wound. The latter was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the other was arrested and committed to the Tombs to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST.

Important Movements Now in Progress.

Their Results to be Known Within Twenty-four Hours.

General Canby Crossing the Mississippi.

A Spirited Fight with Polignac's Rebel Division.

The Rebels Defeated and Three Hundred Prisoners Taken.

Particulars of the Repulse at Wilson's Wharf.

(OFFICIAL.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The dispatch from Gen. GRANT mentioned in telegraph this morning was dated at Jericho Mills, 12 noon, 25th. An official dispatch from headquarters, Quarles's Ford, at 6 o'clock this morning has just been received. It details movements in progress since yesterday, of which it is not proper now to say more than that they will manifest their result within twenty-four hours.

Our sick and wounded in Fredericksburgh have been transferred to Washington, and the army material and supplies removed to points nearer to the present field of operations.

From the mouth of Red River, May 21, Maj.-Gen. CANBY reports that the army from Red River was delayed in crossing the Atchafalaya by the high water and insufficient pontoon equipage. The crossing was completed to-day, and the army is now moving across the Mississippi.

Brig.-Gen. A. J. SMITH had a spirited engagement with POLIGNAC'S rebel division on the 16th instant, defeating it, driving it several miles, and capturing three hundred prisoners.

In a report at 10:45 to-day, Gen. BURNSIDE says: "Further official reports show that the repulse at Wilson's Wharf was more complete than telegraphed. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving twenty-five of their dead in our hands, and showed a loss of killed and wounded of more than 200. From the accounts of every officer the negro troops behaved most splendidly.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. SHERMAN'S command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Special Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26.

CUTTING OFF TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

The Senate Commerce Committee to-day authorized Senator MORRILL to report the bill which has been under consideration for some days, cutting off trade with rebel States, and prohibiting commercial intercourse of any kind whatever. Frauds and abuses to which the system of license under present regulations is liable, are regarded by the Committee as a sufficient reason for adopting this rigid policy.

IMMIGRATION.

The Senate Agricultural Committee have struck out the entire House bill, substituting their own instead. It simply provides for a Bureau of Immigration, but makes no provision for appropriating money to aid the emigrants.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

Over 1,500 wounded have arrived here within the last 24 hours, on transports from Fredericksburgh, whence they were shipped a day or two ago.

WHAT OHIO IS DOING.

It is announced that the State of Ohio has raised, equipped and put into the field over forty thousand troops within the last thirty days. Her hundred days' men are now serving on the whole line from Fortress Monroe and Bellair to Harper's Ferry, and are *manning the fortifications of Washington.* Another of these hundred days' regiments arrived to-day.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LOSS.

Gen. SHERMAN'S entire losses in the present campaign, down to his arrival at Kingston, amount to only 2,500.

NIGHT SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate is holding night sessions on the Tax bill, and pushing it forward as vigorously as possible. The amendments of the Finance Committee are closely followed. Senators hope to have it passed by next Monday or Tuesday.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The President and Secretary of State are believed to regret the action of the House on the subject of French interference in Mexico, and to deprecate its further agitation. It is understood that the House Committee on Foreign Relations will present an elaborate report on the correspondence recently submitted disapproving to some extent of the position therein assumed.

REDUCED TO THE RANKS.

The following order was lately issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND }
NORTH CAROLINA IN THE FIELD, May 20. }

Lieut. W. H. SHAW, Company K, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteers, six months ago promoted from the ranks to his present position, having to-day, while in command of a picket-guard, allowed two men with rails under his charge some six hundred yards thereby losing a position, &c., is hereby reduced to the ranks, and will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty, subject to the command of the President of the United States. By command of

Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

Markets.

COMMERCE, Thursday, May 26.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; sales at $1 24@$1 26 for No. 1, and at 1 20@1 21½ for No. 2. Corn active, and advanced 1c.; sales at $1 15@$1 17 for No. 1, and $1 07½@1 09 for No. 2. Oats quiet at 67½c.@68c. RYE—HIGHWINES advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 21½@$1 22. PROVISIONS steady. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 26.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1 42½@$1 43; Red Winter, $1 45. CORN active; sales yesterday, New No. 2 Chicago, $1 21; mixed, $1 20½; to-day New Chicago, $1 22; No. 2, $1 20. OATS very active, at 72c.@73c. for Western. WHISKY—holders asking $1 20; $1 30 offered. PROVISIONS firm, and ½c. better; 17½c. for Pork, 15½c. on Corn, and 9c.@9½c. on Oats to New-York.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 26.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales last night 6,000 bushels prime White Canada at $1 25.

Corn weaker and quiet. OATS dull and lower; sales 2,500 bushels Canadian at 76c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged and dull; Flour, 40c.@43c.; Wheat and Peas, 16c. to New-York. No Lake receipts. *Canal Exports*—1,470 bbls. Flour, 12,500 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Peas. *Shipped by Railroad*—727 bbls. Flour.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	102⅞	600 Glove. & Flus	s5	11[illegible]
27,000 do	102⅞	700 do	b5	11[illegible]
44,000 do	102⅞	200 do	s5	11[illegible]
24,000 do	102⅞	200 do	b5	11[illegible]
28,000 do	102⅞	200 Cal. & Chi	s10	12[illegible]
20,000 do	102⅞	100 do	b5	12[illegible]
44,000 do	102⅞	1200 Chi. & Tol. R	b5	101
10,000 do	102⅞	140 Chic. & R. I.	s10	116⅝
200 N. Y. Cent. R	126⅛	100 do		116
100 Erie R	112	200 do	b5	116⅛
100 do	112⅛	200 do	s5	116⅜
100 do	112⅜	200 do	b5	116⅜
100 do	112⅜	200 do	s5	116⅜
100 do	112⅜	200 do	b5	116⅜
100 do	112⅜	200 do	s5	116⅜
1000 do	112⅜	200 do	s5	83⅜
200 Hudson R	147⅜	200 Pitts., F. W. & C.		117
200 do	147⅜	100 Ala. & G. W. R		66
100 do	147⅜	200 Mich. S. & N. I.		88
100 Reading R	146⅞	30,000 Ohio 6 Miss. C.		84⅝
100 do	146⅞	300 Canton Co		45
100 do	146⅞	100 Cumb. Coal		74⅜
200 Mich. Cen	140⅝	100 do	s5	74⅜
2000 R. Bd. & N. L	79⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co		79⅛
100 do	79⅛	100 do	s5	79⅛
100 do	79⅛	100 do		47⅜
400 do	79⅛	600 Mar. Min. Co		47⅜
400 do	79⅛	100 do	b5	47⅜

IRON PROPELLERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. PEIRCE, the shipbuilder, has just received orders from Washington to construct, with the utmost dispatch, two iron tug propellers. One of them will be 170 feet long, 26 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and 350 tons burden. The other will be 100 feet long, 21 feet wide, 6 feet deep, and 170 tons burden.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—RICHARD A. STEARNS, a boy aged 3 years, was burned to death at No. 257½ Bleecker-street, by reason of his clothes taking fire while playing with matches. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

NOT A BOGUS PROCLAMATION.

Official from

GEO. C. RUSSELL'S & CO.,

American Express Building, No. 65 Hudson-st.

Whereas, HUSSEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS are the best Tonic in the world, we are pleased to notice the following firms as Wholesale Dealers in the article in this City:

D. Barnes & Co., druggists, No. 21 Park-row.
Lasell, Marsh & Gardiner, druggists, No. 10 Gold-st.
Gale & Robinson, druggists, No. 126 Greenwich-st.
S. R. Van Duzer & Co., druggists, 200 Greenwich-st.
H. Queripel, Jr., & Co., medicines, No. 268 Spring-st.
Hall & Blauvelt, druggists, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.
Fraser & Lee, Druggists, No. 26 Beekman-st.
Dixon, Clarke & Hallett, druggists, 249 Chambers-st.
Hall & Rindel, druggists, No. 218 Greenwich-st.
P. D. Orvis, druggist, No. 60 Liberty-st.
Park & Seaman, grocers, No. 117 West-st.
M. H. Dunkworth & Co., grocers, No. 61 Day-st.
Bodine & Co., grocers, No. 106 Chambers-st.
Wagner & Kellam, grocers, No. 76 Murray-st.
Cook, Stevens & Agnis, grocers, 307 Washington-st.
Alcott & Emmons, grocers, No. 164 West-st.
Archer & Bros., grocers, No. 196 West-st.
W. E. & T. B. Pitman, grocers, 67 and 69 Hudson-st.
Geo. O. Totten, grocer, No. 222 Hudson-st.
Hankins & Williams, fruits, No. 49 Day-st.
Couse & DeCamp, provisions, No. 73 Cortlandt-st.
Chas. Butts, commission merchant, 216 Washington-st
C. & W. Knapp, liquors, No. 288 Washington-st.
C. N. Crittenden, patent medicines, No. 28 6th-av.
F. C. Wells, druggist, No. 115 Franklin-st.

Retailed throughout the City by all respectable hotels, restaurants, &c., &c.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

READS OF THE LEADERS.—Hon. JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio; Mr. THOMAS BLANCHARD, the inventor; R. T. TRALL, M. D., author and physician, with portraits, biographies and characters. Also, The Human Foot, its physiology, anatomy, and How to Walk. Personal Identities; The Science of Forces; Heads of Men and Women Compared; Self Government; The Human Will; Efficacy of Prayer; Dreams, their significance; Premonitions of Death; Talking in Sleep; Foretelling Events; with Ethnology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, and much other interesting matter in the June number *Illustrated Phrenological Journal.* Only 15 cents.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

ANDERSON.—This is a far-famed name. We have all heard of ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter fame, and ANDERSON, the wizard; but, just now, the most talked of ANDERSON is the GREAT CLOTHIER OF BOWERY. Those who have changed their residences and some who have not) may need something in the way of Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c. The merchant before mentioned is just the person to consult; for he has excellent taste in such matters, and sells his goods at moderate prices.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Every lady who desires to keep her Balmorals bright, in keeping with the season, should not fail to use this article. It is easily applied, and is unsurpassed and unparalleled by any other Polish in use. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe-dealers, and wholesale at the agency, No. 75 William-street.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport *Liberty*, from New-Orleans and Pensacola—Capt. Frank E. Moore, Commanding 2d U. S. Artillery; Capt. H. A. Smalley and wife, 6th Lieut. S. M. Smith, do.; Capt. T. F. Boyd, C. H. Bentley, George E. Jones, A. M. Franklin, G. E. Wilson, B. L. Powers, Lieut. E. M. Martin, C. Bowen, Mr. Martin, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Moore, Capt. Foster, Lieut. Clinton, Capt. Weir, Mr. Smith, E. Kelly, Lieut. Smith, Mr. Martin and wife, F. R. Dillon, 35 Seamen, and 130 in the steerage.

In schr. *Dragon*, from St. Croix—James Slack and lady, John B. King, George F. Finlay.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 21 | Moon Rises. 12 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 21 | Gov. Island.. 1 16 | Hell Gate... 2 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... THURSDAY, May 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Promise, (Br.,) Fisher, Havana; Robert Whitmore; Whirlwind, Rogers, Beaufort; Murray & Stephen.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore.

Bark Alpine (Br.), Meldrum, Liverpool; J. W. Elwell & Co.; Albion (Br.), Lake, Liverpool; Tapscott, Rees & Co.; John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool; Williams & Guion.

Barks Pride of the Sea, Brooks, Lingan, S. E. Brown & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Burmeister, Marbacon, Bishop & Co.; Sarah Fierson, (Br.,) Dakin, Cork; Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Arab, (Br.,) Lubard, Cadiz, Turner & Bentley; African Maid, (Br.,) Croak, Cape Town, Napier & Wallace; Leni, Small, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.

Schooners Dart, Johnson, Comfort Dart, Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; Rotchkiss & Barnard; Hope, Swift, Saybrook, Bridgeport, M. Briggs & Co.; John Adams, Hatch, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Fred. L. Allen, Chapman, Dunmerstown, W. L. & J. Douglas; Tillie E. Anderson, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Alice M., (Br.,) Dunnemore, St. John, N. B., Young, Vernon & Son; Young Darley, Rogers, Lingan, Murray & Stephen.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Liberty, ——, New-Orleans 17th inst., and 5 da. 78 hours from Pensacola, with passengers, mails and cotton to U. S. Quartermaster. Was detained 20 hours by the fog off Sandy Hook. She brings a number of passengers, including the 2d U. S. Artillery, who were stationed at Fort Pickens and Barrancas for over three years.

Steamship Edward Hasbrick (Br.,) Prentis, Liverpool 20 da., with guano to George Knox. The U. K. has on board $100,000, consigned to George Knox.

U. S. steam transport George C. Collins, Merrymak, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Lewis Roses, Whitney, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Hyatser.

Steamer Thomas Dunn, Burton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Arizona, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer E. S. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. S. Bright.

Steamer Wm. Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship D. H. Watson, (Russ.,) Jullier, Marseilles 69 da., with mdse. to Charles Lalling & Co.

Bark Edward, (Prus.,) Hallenquell, Bergen 31 da., in ballast, and 1855 passengers to Runckel & Fernside.

Bark Speedwell, (of Boston,) Taylor, Grand Turk 14 da., with salt to Bassett & Bacon.

Schr. Dragon, (Dan.,) Peterson, St. Croix May 12, with rum and molasses to Jos. Eisenbar & Co.

Schr. Watchman, Cook, Boston, E. G., 5 da., with naval stores to Murray & Stephen.

Schr. Robert Smith, Rankin, Portland, with stone for Washington.

Schr. Fred. Read, Friend, Brewer, Me., with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Warren, Preble, Machias 10 da., with lumber to Simpson & Olney.

Schr. Kate, Riverton, Providence.

Schr. Niger, ——, Providence.

Schr. Four Sisters, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Hoyt, Providence.

Schr. Lent, Small, Fort Royal, Bixby & Co.

Schr. Edward Dart, Johnson, Comfort Dart, Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; Rotchkiss & Barnard; Hope, Swift, Saybrook, Bridgeport, M. Briggs & Co.; John Adams, Hatch, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Fred. L. Allen, Chapman, Dunmerstown, W. L. & J. Douglas; Tillie E. Anderson, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Alice M., (Br.,) Dunnemore, St. John, N. B., Young, Vernon & Son; Young Darley, Rogers, Lingan, Murray & Stephen.

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Steamer E. S. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. S. Bright.

Steamer Wm. Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship D. H. Watson, (Russ.,) Jullier, Marseilles 69 da., with mdse. to Charles Lalling & Co.

Bark Edward, (Prus.,) Hallenquell, Bergen 31 da., in ballast, and 1855 passengers to Runckel & Fernside.

Bark Speedwell, (of Boston,) Taylor, Grand Turk 14 da., with salt to Bassett & Bacon.

Schr. Dragon, (Dan.,) Peterson, St. Croix May 12, with rum and molasses to Jos. Eisenbar & Co.

Schr. Watchman, Cook, Boston, E. G., 5 da., with naval stores to Murray & Stephen.

Schr. Robert Smith, Rankin, Portland, with stone for Washington.

Schr. Fred. Read, Friend, Brewer, Me., with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Warren, Preble, Machias 10 da., with lumber to Simpson & Olney.

Schr. Kate, Riverton, Providence.

Schr. Niger, ——, Providence.

Schr. Four Sisters, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Hoyt, Providence.

Schr. Lent, Small, Fort Royal, Bixby & Co.

Schr. Ellen Wright, Adams, Fort Royal, for Boston.

Schr. A. Anderson, Newbury, New-Haven.

Schr. Pilot Wind, Wescott, New-London.

Schr. ——, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. John Stevenson, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Samaritine, Gurney, New-London.

Schr. Hiram Powers, ——, Gloucester, with mackerel.

Schr. Grace Girdler, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, ——, Providence.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Lane, Cape Ann, with fish.

Schr. Thomas Taylor, Loring, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Gen. Eastman, Baker, Salem.

Schr. Treasure, Pelmer, New-Haven.

Schr. Seven Brothers, Perkins, for a Bank.

Schr. Susan Sevenson, Kirby, New-Haven.

BELOW—Two ships, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with rain.

Miscellaneous.

The following vessels were at Pensacola May 20: U. S. steamers Hartford, flagship; frigate Potomac; steamers De Soto, Pinola, Kennebec, Fort Royal, Hudson; ship George Hughes; barks Mary E. Lowber, Voltigeur; schrs. N. W. Smith and Smithsonian. The steamer Seminole and ship Nightingale sailed 18th.

Spoken, &c.

Junior—Hamb. bark; from Cardiff for New-York, May 18, lat. 40 47, lon. 64 12.

Lath Rich—schr., from Philadelphia for S. W. Pass, May 22, lat. 30 44, lon. 72 60.

F. R. Simerlink—Hol. bark, from Rotterdam for New-York, May 5, lat. 47 43, lon. 27 00.

Regent—ship, from Shields for New-York, May 20, lat. 41 47, lon. 64 46.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 26—Arr. bark Transit, from New-Orleans.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 24—Arr. brigs Sandora, 61 da. from Cienfuegos; put in for water, and sailed; sloop Hope, from Philadelphia; J. Means, Wells, and Manlius Norton, for Boston; Yasoo, for Richmond, Me.; schrs. Clara Jenkins, for Boston; Benj. Butler, for do.; White Foam, for do.; Mary F. Hudson, John C. Baxter, Jane M. Hussey, Shoal Hopper, and Clarissa, for do.; Virginia Scares, New-York, for do.; Chilos, for Rockland; Jas. R. Sprague, for Salem; Mt. A. Shropshire, for Newburyport; Unicorn, (Br.,) New-York, for Cornwallis, N. S.; Madonna, for New-London; Lookout, for Newport; John Nelson, (Br.,) for New-York. 23d, schrs. H. W. Wellington, Natalie, Madonna, Lookout and John Nelson, (Br.)

26th—8 A. M., wind light, E. N. E., with fog. No arrivals.

In port, brigs Uriconne, J. Means, Manlius, Yasoo; schrs. R. B. Weaver, Bay State, Isabel, Kate Carleton, Deborah Jones, Grand Duchess, Ann Carlet, E. Williams, C. Jenkins, Benj. Butler, White Foam, W. Greaves, M. F. Hudson, Mary L. Downs, J. C. Baxter, Jane M. Hussey, R. Thompson, Garland, Jason, Virginia, Chloe, Planet H. Strong, M. A. Shropshire, and Unicorn, (Br.)

Foreign Ports.

ARR. at St. John, N. B., May 24, brigs Avondale and Rebellion, New-York; schrs. G. Parker and Harvest Queen, from do.

ARR. at Halifax, N. S., May 24, brigs Queen of Clippers, New-York; E. B. Eaton, for Buenos Ayres, S. A.; schr. Ella Ackley, from do.

ARR. at Calcutta previous to April 27, ship Oxenbridge, from Singapore; bark Gen. Cobb, from New-York. Sld. ship Cutwater, from New-York.

At St. Croix, May 12, brig Nellie, Staples, from Wilmington, Del., for New-York, sailed 16th.

ARR. at Sydney, N. S. W., March 9, ship Richard Busteed, from Puget's Sound.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 26 FOURTH-ST., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many eminent in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I ordered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
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Gray's Patent Molded Collars

Are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a Collar, but are *Molded and Shaped to fit the Neck*, having a perfect curve *free from angles or breaks*, which is obtained by our patented process, which also secures another *advantage* possessed by no *other Collar*—viz: *Space for the Cravat* in the Turn-down style. The inside OF WHICH IS PERFECTLY SMOOTH AND FREE FROM FULNESS, making this Collar, for ease, neatness, and durability, unequaled.

They are made in Turn-down style in sizes from 13 to 17, and in Garrotte from 13½ to 17 inches, and priced in neat box boxes of 100 each; also in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

EVERY COLLAR is stamped
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STEEL COLLARS & CUFFS
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Common Camphor won't. Cedar Camphor will.

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In use by the United States Custom-houses, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy.

Railway, or track, hay scales, platform, counter, druggists, and beam scales of every description. Every scale warranted, as found for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to

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Drs. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., pay exclusive attention to the treatment of

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Noises in the Head,

CATARRH,

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RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL.

PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the